The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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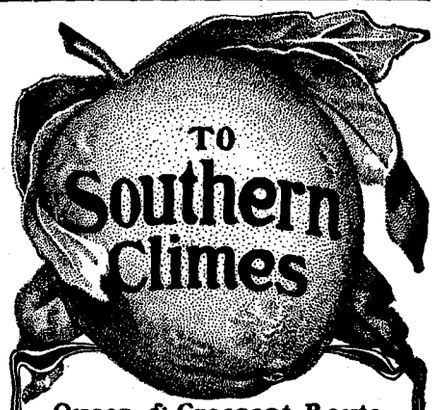

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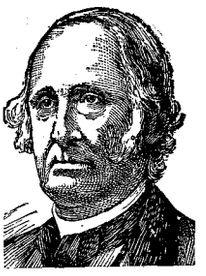
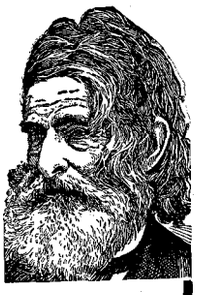

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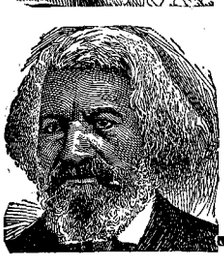

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN FEELING TOWARD GERMANY.

IT has often been remarked that wars are caused, not so much by the immediate incidents that precipitate them, as by the state of mind of the two peoples involved. Hugo Münsterberg, a German who is professor of psychology in Harvard University, said in a magazine article a couple of years ago: "If Americans and Germans like each other, the whole of China will be too small to cause a conflict; but if there is antipathy between them, the tiniest rock in the ocean may suffice to bring on a war which shall set the globe ablaze." The attitude of our people toward Germany was tested in a degree last May by Senator Lodge in his speech at the opening of the Pan-American Exposition, in which he assumed a rather belligerent tone toward an unnamed nation which was generally understood to be that of the Kaiser; and it was recorded in these columns at that time that the great majority of the newspapers deprecated the Senator's tone and expressed only the most friendly feeling for the German people and their Government.

Another opportunity is now afforded by Germany's reported intention to obtain satisfaction from Venezuela for certain alleged damages and indignities to her subjects, mentioned in our department of Foreign Topics last week, and for a debt of several million dollars in connection with a railroad enterprise, explained in the paragraphs at the end of this article. It is said that the German Government has assured our Department of State that it has no intention of violating the Monroe Doctrine by occupying permanently any portion of Venezuelan soil, and it is reported that the Emperor has given a further proof of his good will by asking Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to christen his new yacht, which is now being built on Shooter's Island, near New York City.

Most of the American press have nothing but the most friendly words for Germany; but not all. The Washington *Post* declares that "Germany will launch herself in stormy waters when she undertakes to seize the Venezuelan custom-houses and collect from the world's commerce with that republic a debt which Venezuela herself does not acknowledge and for the integrity of which we have no final voucher"; and it adds that "the real question is whether European Powers can send fleets and armies to the western hemisphere to collect debts claimed—honestly or dishonestly—by their subjects. Perhaps they can, but we take the liberty of persisting in the conviction that the experiment is fraught with peril." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, too, thinks that Germany's hostile demonstration toward Venezuela "can hardly be viewed with equanimity by the people of this country," and says:

"Suppose Germany should seize the customs-house at La Guayra, and Castro should proclaim free trade, what will be the outcome? Will we find Germany levying a tariff on the imports of Venezuela? To allow a European power to promulgate a tariff for a South American country would be an unheard-of proposition. From whatever standpoint we look at it, the situation is both delicate and critical. Germany has at least taken a most unfortunate and sinister time to assert her claim by force of arms. If Venezuela were enjoying internal peace, the problem would be altogether simple; but we can not help regarding with grave distrust the German interposition in Venezuela when that country is seething with discord. We can not help thinking that there is an ulterior purpose behind the German program in South America. At any rate American diplomacy would do well to keep its eyes wide open."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, denounces "the attempt made by certain alleged newspapers to create a belief that war is imminent between the United States and Germany over the latter's justifiable effort to protect the interests of her citizens" as "almost too contemptible to merit attention"; and adds that "the Monroe Doctrine is not an egis for thieves, even tho they masquerade in the guise of volcanic republics." The Chicago *Evening Post*, too, thinks that "it seems absurd even to consider the possibility of war with Germany"; and the New York *Tribune* believes that "there is practically no possibility" of such a thing. "It is within the knowledge of this newspaper," says the New York *Times*, "that the relations between Germany and the United States are wholly amicable, and that the belief in their continuance is based upon reasons of unusual validity." The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks "there is no good reason for suspecting Germany of acting in the present instance with any ulterior motive," and the Detroit *Free Press* brands the "reckless insinuations" to the contrary as "criminal nonsense." Similar opinions are expressed by the Indianapolis *News*, the Boston *Journal*, the New York *Sun*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Columbia *State*, the Atlanta *Journal*, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and many other papers. These papers hold that while this country is bound to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, that doctrine ought not to be allowed to shield the South American republics from bill collectors. The Pittsburg *Times* says:

"A mistaken notion has grown up that the Monroe Doctrine is a condition laid down by this Government for the protection of other American governments than our own. The truth is that self-defense and nothing else is the motive of the Monroe Doctrine, and if Venezuela owes Germany a just debt there is no reason in the world why it should not be collected. Should Germany attempt to obtain lodgment on the soil of the New World, then the Monroe Doctrine would become effective, because the intent of the measure is to keep European countries from gaining an advantage of that kind on this side of the ocean. What Germany does to Venezuela from the decks of German battleships is no concern of the United States, except so far as property of American citizens is jeopardized."

It would be a fine thing for England, thinks the Springfield

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Republican, if Germany and the United States should go to war. It says:

"If England, Germany, and the United States are now and are to remain the three great commercial Powers of the coming generation, then it is clear that of the three those two will receive the severest check which allow themselves to be drawn into war, while that one will profit most by war which remains at peace. Nothing could profit England more than to have Germany and the United States at war. Under the circumstances, the most cold-blooded and calculating statesmanship dictates that the United States keep its hand on the plowshare and not upon the sword. Let the two Powers that face each other across the German ocean come to blows, if they will; our business is peace."

The story of the German railroad claim in Venezuela is told as follows in the Pittsburg *Post*:

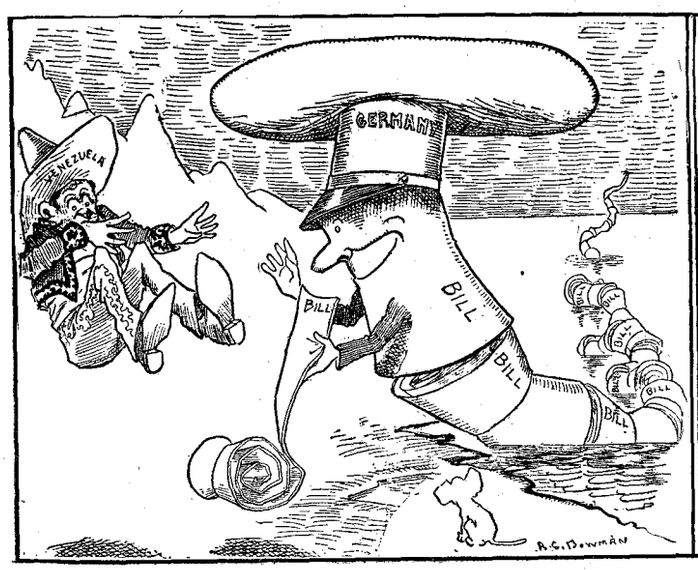
"The trouble grows out of the financing of a railroad by German capitalists and built by German contractors, not the Government, from Caracas to Valencie, a distance of 110 miles. It became a most expensive bit of railroad construction and financiering. The debt is admitted, and altho the country was plundered, it was under the forms of law, and Venezuela will have to pay. The road cost $145,000 a mile, figuring up nearly $16,000,000. It was then managed at a cost of $6,500 a mile, or $700,000 per annum, and Venezuela was called on to pay the bond interest, as all the receipts had been absorbed. The German financiers were two banks under a concession by which the Venezuelan Government guaranteed 7 per cent. interest. In 1895 these banks loaned Venezuela $10,000,000. It is alleged that the banks by various hocus-pocus processes got this loan, and Venezuela merely the shell of the oyster. The actual cost of the road fell far below the obligations incurred.

"There appears to be no doubt that Venezuela was 'done up' in a debt of many millions, but under the manipulation of acute financiers in a legal way. The equities of the German claims are preposterous. But the robberies were under the forms of law. When the whole matter comes to be looked into by impartial judges, the war menace of Germany appears to be nothing less than an effort to collect a big sum, partially fraudulent, at the cannon's mouth. Out of this, if Germany persists in her hostile purposes against the South American state, it is easy to see complications may arise in the United States. Venezuela has not the good opinion of the world, but when it comes to landing German troops on American soil to enforce a fraudulent claim, it will be very apt to arouse an intense feeling in this country. Germany is proceeding very cautiously, and with the evident purpose to avoid friction with the United States, but there is no telling what may happen when the South American side of the financial and war conflict impresses itself on the American people. We are naturally sensitive as to European force applied to American states. That is the basis of the Monroe Doctrine."

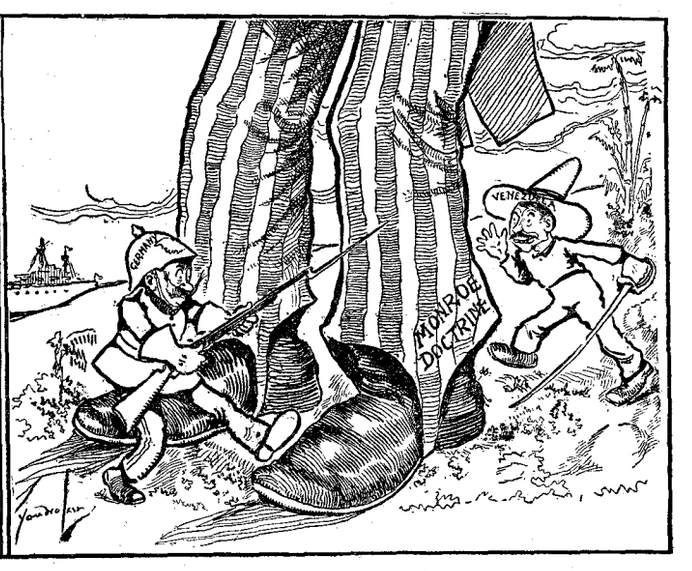
WILL A REVOLT FOLLOW THE CUBAN ELECTION?

APPREHENSION is felt by a number of American papers that the refusal of General Maso and his party to take part in the Cuban election on Tuesday of last week will be followed by an attempt to reverse the result of it by force of arms. The Masoists were the anti-American party, and withdrew from the campaign upon the ground that the American authorities in Cuba were using their influence for the election of Palma. A more potent reason, it is believed, was the probability that Maso had no chance of success anyway; but a reading of the Cuban papers seems to show that there was some basis for the Maso charge. General Wood and the other Americans in Cuba do not appear to have interfered at all in favor of either candidate, but the Cuban office-holders, according to *La Lucha*, a paper that has been pretty favorable to United States interests, used their influence and money very freely, and without rebuke from headquarters, to advance Palma's campaign. The Masoists also charged that the entire board of scrutiny, which had charge of the elections, was composed of Palma partizans, and that the authorities refused to allow the Maso party a representation on the board. An extremely small vote was cast, and many papers think this indicates trouble ahead.

"Only the strongest administration," remarks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "can succeed in establishing a popular government in the face of such conditions as the deliberate non-participation of a large proportion of the voters, who thereby seek to reserve the right to make trouble for the elected officers upon any and all occasions," and it thinks that "unless Maso's strength is greatly overestimated President-to-be Palma will have a difficult if not impossible task." It seems to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, too, that the Masoists may very likely express their sentiments later in "the shape of disorderly violence." "That is the regular South American practise," it says, "and it will be no more gratifying than surprising should the Cubans fail to follow it." Maso's action, thinks the Baltimore *Herald*, "resembles the sullen declaration of the small boy who will not play unless he can be captain," and it considers the action a "sign of extreme political weakness," and one that "follows closely along the prec-



VENEZUELA DISCOVERS THE REAL SEA MONSTER.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*



HE MAY STEP ON SOMEBODY'S TOES.
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

THE KAISER'S CALL IN CARICATURE.

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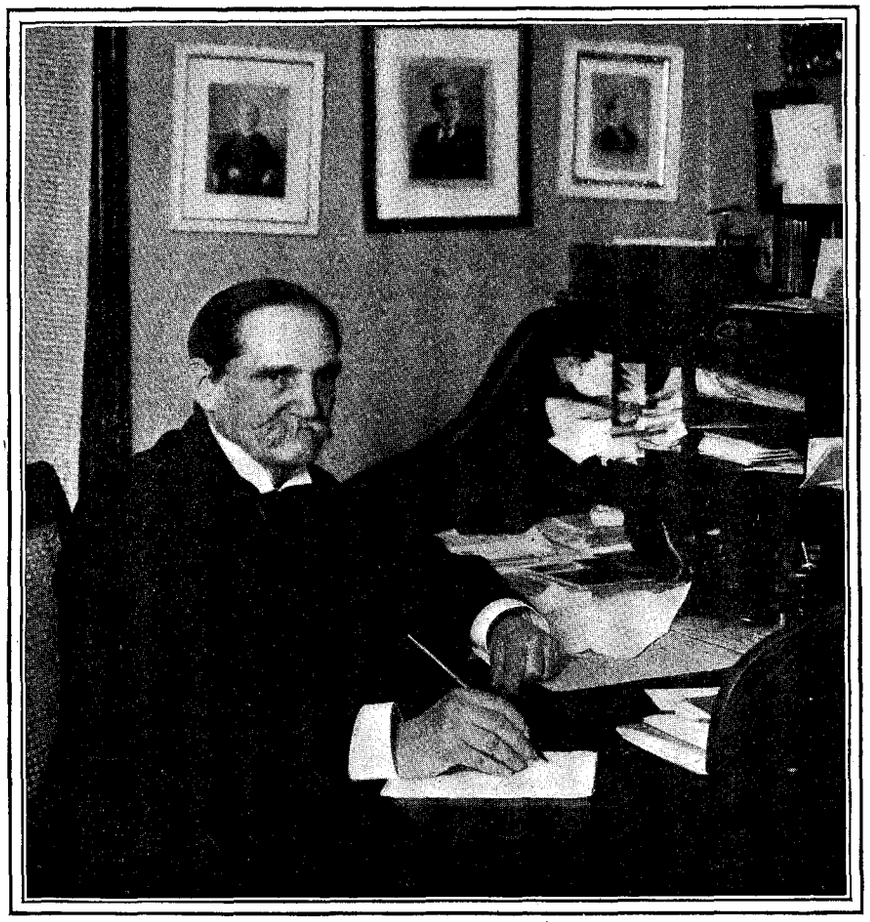
edents set by our other Southern neighbors, in that the opposition party is always the revolutionary party and the hustings are hedges, and the most telling arguments consist of rifle-firing." The Richmond *Dispatch*, too, regards it as "by no means certain that the election of Palma will be gracefully acquiesced in throughout the island," and the Hartford *Courant* says:

"We wish Estrada Palma a more tranquil and happier administration than we can at present hope for him. The real test of his executive ability, and of the capacity of the Cubans for orderly self-government under a written constitution, will not come until the withdrawal of the American troops from the island. There are indications that it will be a severe test when it comes. The malcontent ex-generals, professional agitators, and office-hungry demagogs are likely to make all the trouble for him they can. It is a hard fate that drags him, at his time of life, from that peaceful home in the shadow of the Ramapo hills to the palace in Havana."



TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.
To be President of Cuba.

Turning to the Cuban papers, a sharp division of opinion is apparent, altho none of them goes so far as to advocate or predict a resort to arms. *El Comercio* (Havana) says that in all the island "there is not a place but feels and thinks with Maso," but that "the Cuban sentiment has been grievously wounded by the frozen winds from the North," and it adds: "The republic of Cuba will be founded. Certainly; but it will be similar to any ayuntamiento constituted through the pressure of the boss of the town, but not with the will and cooperation of the people themselves." *La Lucha* (Havana) says:

"It is a painful spectacle and causes profound regret that by fraudulent and coercive measures certain high Cuban officials should cheat the wishes of the majority of the voters of the country by strangling the chances of their candidate, General Maso. These people do not understand that if by such devices and contemptible deception they succeed in defeating the candidate of the majority they are preparing a stormy time for Cuba, and that the republic, born branded with fraud, coercion, and violence, would be an unstable régime, without bearings, and uncertain and short-lived."

The *Union Española* (Havana) says that the election shows how things are going. Americanism has invaded the social body, and all seems to conspire that Cuba shall "fall to the depths indicated by the Monroe Doctrine." The *Republica Cubana* (Havana) terms the election day "one of shame for the Cubans." The Masoists, it says, are "the last of the Cubans," and it declares that they will keep up the fight, altho it has doubts of their success. The *Patria* (Havana), however, calls the election "an immense victory for the people," and says that if the Masoists had gone to the polls, it would have made no difference in the result. The *Discusion* (Havana) thinks, too, that the great majority of the Cuban people favor Palma, and it attributes the small vote and lack of enthusiasm to the certainty of his election. It foresees difficulties for the new government, however.

As in this country, the votes were cast for Presidential electors, not for the candidates themselves. Fifty-five Palma electors were chosen and eight Maso electors. In addition there were chosen governors and councils for the six provinces, the members of the lower house of Congress, and the electors in each province who will, jointly with the provincial councils, choose four national senators for each of the provinces. The electoral college casts its ballots February 24. The term of the President, Vice-President, and representatives is four years, and that of the senators eight.

Señor Palma says in a newspaper interview:

"The principal object of the Cuban republic should be, first of all, to secure the most friendly relations with the American people, who helped us in our hour of need. We will always bear in mind the work of the United States in helping us to obtain our independence from Spanish rule. At the same time, we should try to secure from the Washington Government all the advantages possible for our products by reasonable reductions of the import duties, especially on sugar and tobacco. as this is the only way for Cuba to escape the absolute ruin of these two industries, which are the bases of Cuba's actual wealth. Without this benefit the Cuban people will find themselves in great distress and subject to disturbances from lack of employment. Without this benefit all the sacrifices of the Cubans for their freedom will be set at naught, for in a starving condition they can not enjoy their independence. I am convinced that the people of the United States know very well that it is to their own interests that Cuba be in a prosperous condition and in a state of order and peace, and for that reason I am sure that a majority of the Americans will favor a commercial treaty between the countries advantageous both to the United States and Cuba."

The President-elect is characterized as follows by the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"The new President of Cuba is 65 years old. He is a native of Bayamo, Cuba, and is a lawyer and planter. During the uprising of 1868 he was a member of the Revolutionary Congress, and was elected President in 1875. Subsequently he was detained in Spanish castles. He visited the United States for a brief period, and then went to Honduras, where he became post-

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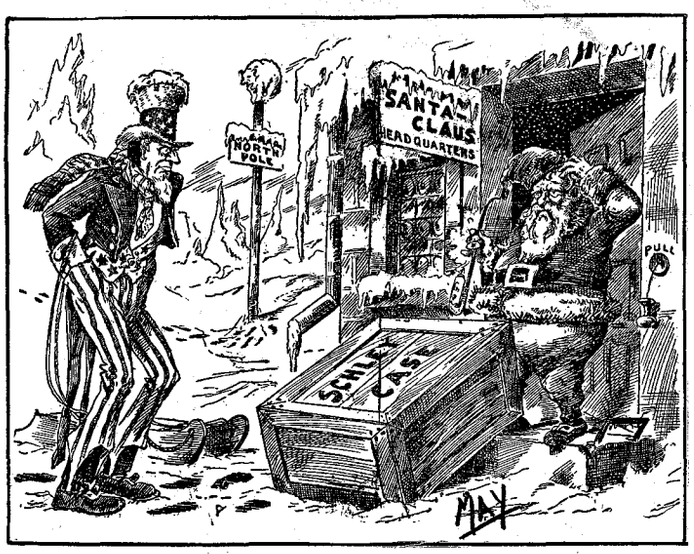
master-general. Returning to this country in 1882, he established an institute at Central Valley, Orange County, N. Y. Spain offered to restore his estates to him if he would swear allegiance, but he refused to take the oath. Upon the death of Jose Marti, Palma was elected by the Cuban revolutionary clubs as the head of the Cuban movement outside the island. While the Spanish war progressed he was the leading spirit of the Cuban Junta. The prospective President owes his success partly to General Maximo Gomez, who declined to be a candidate himself, after finding that much opposition was manifested to him because he was born in Santo Domingo. Gomez visited Palma in this country last July, and persuaded him to permit the use of his name in connection with the Presidency. The business and industrial classes were favorable to Palma, and the influence of Gomez among the men who had borne arms brought most of them into line for Palma. . . . . .

"The election of such a man as President will be conducive to friendly relations between the United States and Cuba. Palma's residence in this country, his familiarity with American politics, and his appreciation of the real sentiments of the American people toward Cuba, qualify him to make an intelligent and sagacious executive. He is neither swashbuckler nor adventurer, but a man of affairs, learned in the law, and one whose inclinations are for peace. The negotiations with this country respecting reciprocal commercial relations will require, on the part of Cuba, tact and discretion, and Palma is particularly fitted to be the spokesman for his native land."

RESENTMENT IN THE ARMY OVER THE CENSURE OF GENERAL MILES.

THE military journals seem to be more deeply stirred than the daily press by the President's rebuke of General Miles (discussed in our issue for December 28) for the latter's discussion of the Schley verdict. It appears that the Lieutenant-General was not only rebuked by the letter from Secretary Root, but was publicly criticized by the President before a roomful of visitors in the White House. According to the Washington correspondents, the President indicated that General Miles should step into an adjoining room, but the General suspected that he was being "invited to the woodshed," and made no move in that direction, whereupon the President administered his rebuke publicly. *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) says it "greatly regrets" to learn of the White House incident, and declares that the army regulations "forbid such a showing of disrespect toward even a non-commissioned officer by his superior in rank." It goes on to say:



A RETURNED CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

UNCLE SAM: "Say, Santa, can't you lose that down some heathen's chimney?" —*The Detroit Journal.*

"It is certain that military men have been left free to express at least their complimentary opinions of others, even to the extent of publishing resolutions of approval and the presentation of various tangible tokens of esteem. If a different rule is to prevail in the future, and a more severe penalty is to be imposed than the one apparently intended, it would seem that some more appropriate method might be found for making the fact known than by the open rebuke through the public press, by a civilian Secretary, of an officer of long and distinguished service who, by virtue of his position, represents the honor and dignity of the military service.

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

"I guess I'm about the only Hero left." —*Harper's Weekly.*

"By Article 898 of Regulations, punishment for light offenses is limited to the censure of the commanding officer, and a reprimand, such as has been administered to the Lieutenant-General, can only be administered on the verdict of a court-martial, as it is a distinct and well-defined punishment for specially named offenses. Even a non-commissioned officer is under the protection of Article 256, which directs officers to be cautious in reproving him in the presence or hearing of private soldiers. Is it not incumbent that at least equal consideration should be shown to the officer commanding in the presence of his military inferiors?

"There is a general misunderstanding by men not trained to the military service, and familiar with its system of checks and balances, as to the extent and limitation of the seemingly arbitrary authority of a military commander. They appear to overlook the fact that courtesy and consideration for others are the foundations of military discipline equally with justice, and that these are binding upon the highest as well as upon the lowest. That there may be no misunderstanding as to this, in the very forefront of the Regulations (Articles 2–4) these principles are declared:

"'Military authority will be exercised with firmness and justice. Punishment must conform to law, and superiors are forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct, or by abusive language. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline.'

"The smart of a public rebuke is very severe in the case of a military man, and the bestowal of it should be reserved as a punishment for some flagrant offense duly determined by the verdict of a court-martial. Experience may thicken the hides of men who, in order to obtain promotion through the suffrage, are obliged to run the gantlet of unlimited criticism and abuse, but God forbid that this should ever be true of military men, or that the time should ever come when they were not ready to say:

'Better to die ten thousand deaths,
Than wound my honor.'"

The Army and Navy Register (Washington) says:

"The incident of the week in service circles has been the rebuke of Lieutenant-General Miles, the text of the correspondence being published elsewhere in this issue. The event has created much comment, the consensus of opinion being decidedly in favor of General Miles, even among those who do not share that officer's view of the Schley case, the subject to which General Miles referred in the public interview. The impression prevails that the tone of the Root letter is unnecessarily severe, all out of proportion to the offense. There are even those who think the language employed is brutal, and that the publicity given the correspondence was a cruel advertisement of the President's displeasure. The attempt has been to publicly disgrace Miles, an effect which may not have been fully realized in view of the

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opinion on the matter entertained by the majority of the people. . . . . .

"However much people may differ in opinion on the justice or necessity of a fierce rebuke of Miles and its publication in semi-official form, there can be no doubt on that other incident, said to have occurred at the White House, where General Miles was personally criticized by the President in the presence of other visitors. If this is so, General Miles's friends may very well find their patience exhausted. As for Miles, he is not likely to appear again in the matter; his advisers are counseling silence, an attitude which is the most discreet, regardless of the provocation for protest which General Miles may feel is eminently his."

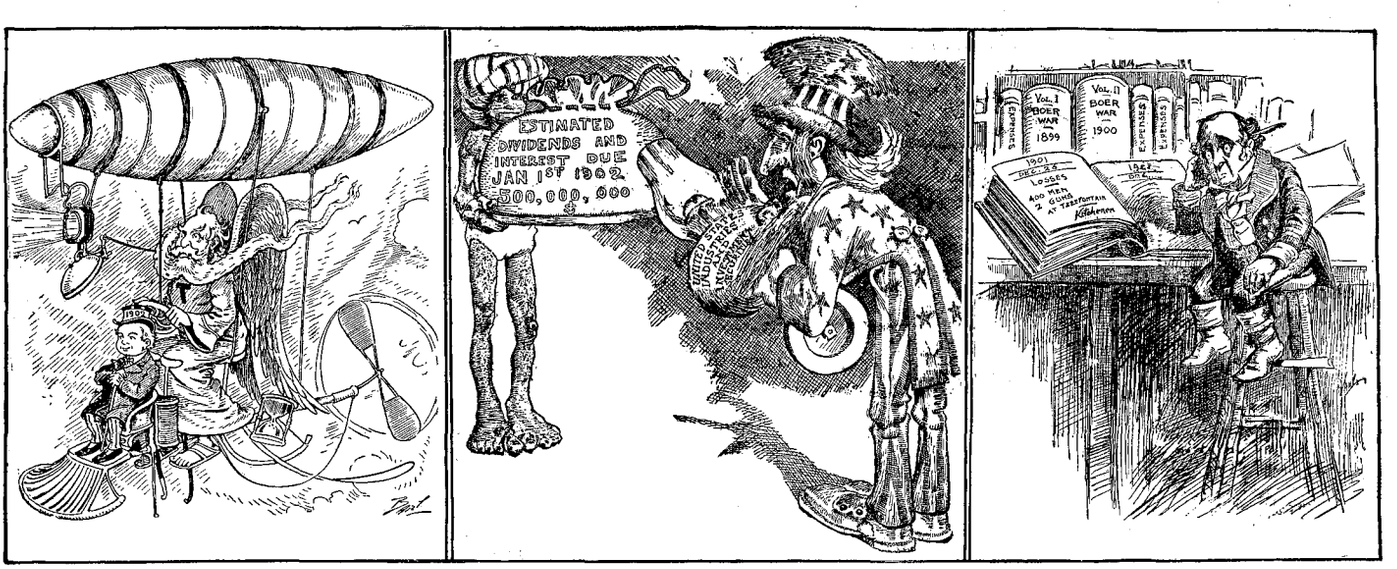
SYNDICATES WITHIN SYNDICATES.

ONE feature of the "trust" movement that has received comparatively little notice from the press thus far is called to our attention in connection with an article entitled "A Glimpse of the Steel Trust's Profits" in our issue for December 7. In that article several paragraphs were quoted from the New York *Journal of Commerce* to the effect that checks aggregating $25,000,000 had been sent "to members of the underwriting syndicate of the United States Steel Corporation," and that "the profits of the syndicate are largely in excess" of this amount, and that "these profits may equal or exceed 30 per cent., or $60,000,000." A reader who says that he owns common and preferred stock in the great steel concern directs attention to the fact that the distribution referred to above was not made by the United States Steel Corporation to its shareholders, but was paid by "the syndicate which subscribed $200,000,000 to protect the stock of the United States Steel Corporation on the stock exchange," and that these profits were "realized by the syndicate in its Wall Street transactions." As to the relation of this syndicate to the larger corporation he writes:

"I understand that in the case of most, if not all, large corporations formed in the present era, inside syndicates, in the nature of a 'wheel within a wheel,' are organized for steering purposes. These organizations do excellent service in protecting the stock of the corporation on the market, and in that way serve the interests of the public who subscribe to the stock, especially those who invest when the corporation is first formed. . . . During financial disturbances the bears in Wall Street operate to reduce the prices of securities. My interests are served by the syndicate in question, in that it is known that by their protection of the stock on the street, the bears can not make an effective raid thereon. This serves to maintain the price of my investment, and to this extent even those investors who did not purchase stock until after the syndicate had been formed receive a benefit from the protective influences of that inside circle."

In contrast with this favorable picture of the inner circles that protect the shareholders of the great "trusts," comes an account of an inside circle of magnates of the copper trust which credits them with a purpose not so benevolent. *The United States Investor* (Boston) says that the present depressed situation in copper "is, in our opinion, the result of a deep-settled conspiracy on the part of a handful of morally irresponsible financial adventurers to levy blackmail on the whole financial and industrial world," and it declares its belief that "the two reductions in the Amalgamated dividend rate, and the several cuts in the price of metal, were all effected with malice prepense, as part of a deliberate and diabolical plan to effect the ruin of a large number of persons in order to advance the interests of a few innovators in the copper industry." The "inner circle" in this case, according to *The Investor*, formed itself into a corporation known as "The United Metals Selling Company." *The Investor* tells the story of the company as follows:

"It appears that the 'real thing' is not the Amalgamated Copper Company, but the United Metals Selling Company. As Lawson so pithily says, 'The beginning and foundation of the present "copper trust" is the United Metals Selling Company, a close corporation, controlled by the Amalgamated interests.' The long and short of the matter appears to be that the Amalgamated Copper Company was organized for the express purpose of being 'milked' by the United Metals Selling Company. We have Lawson's authority for the fact that the Standard Oil people own the United Metals Selling Company. The public were solicited to step up and subscribe to the shares of the Amalgamated Company, but no one has ever heard of the public being invited to buy the shares of the United Metals Selling Company. The last-mentioned concern is unquestionably the means by which the promoters of the copper deal get their 'rake-off.' You do not find anything said about the United Metals Selling Company in any of the stock market or corporation manuals, it would probably require considerable of an effort to find out the real nature of its business, no statement of its affairs ever appears in print, and the size of its profits is entirely conjectural. The concern, in the language of the street, is regarded as a 'cinch' for the Standard Oil millionaires. There is the best of reasons for believing that the United Metals Selling Company has been earning at an enormous rate. We have recently made some attempt to ascertain the salient features of this enterprise, and tho we have not met with anything like the success that we could desire, we are nevertheless able to present a few points which may afford a pretty good inkling of the purpose and methods of


ESTIMATED DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST DUE JAN 1ST 1902. 500,000,000
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
VOL. I BOER WAR 1899
VOL. II BOER WAR 1900
EXPENSES
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EXPENSES
1901 DEC. 25 LOSSES 400 MEN KILLED 2 GUNS AT TABATONTAIN
1902 JAN. 1

TIME FLIES. —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

ALADDIN'S LAMP WASN'T A CIRCUMSTANCE TO THIS ONE. —*The Boston Herald.*

AND STILL NO END IN SIGHT. —*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

CARTOONS OF THE NEW YEAR.

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the United Metals Selling Company. In the first place, the capitalization, we find by a recent list of New Jersey companies, is $5,000,000, of a par value of $100. This capitalization, we are told, was all paid in in cash. There were only a select few invited to go in, prominent among them being President Stillman, of the National City Bank, William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, Leonard Lewisohn, and A. C. Burrage. Altho the entire stock was, at last accounts, practically held by about a dozen men, these six were the most influential. We are also told on good authority that the stock sells for $300 or $400 a share, tho there are very few dealings even at these figures. We know of an offer of $200 a share which was refused. The Metals Selling Company, so far as its dealings with outside companies are concerned, pursues a very conservative course; we understand that it is careful not to advance too large a percentage on the copper offered to it, tho current reports state that, so far as the Amalgamated Copper Company is concerned, it has been more lenient. In fact, as one well-informed man says, 'it is not at all reasonable to suppose that the Standard Oil coterie will "hold the bag" for the Amalgamated Copper Company, and that whichever way the game goes the Metals Selling Company is bound to win out.' And, finally, it may be added that we are informed that the United Metals Selling Company earned at least 40 per cent. last year; that is, $2,000,000 on a capitalization of $5,000,000. From all that can be learned, it would appear that the Amalgamated Company is a mere detail in the plans of the Standard Oil people in connection with the copper situation. Amalgamated stock is a football, which they kick about the market in any way that suits their speculative purposes, much as Sugar stock has always been a football for the insiders in the refining business. To-day they may be out of the stock and to-morrow they may be in. But their interests in the United Metals Selling Company are entirely of another sort. This concern is their stand-by; in it they have a 'dead sure thing.' It provides them all the means they could desire for absorbing the entire profit of the Amalgamated Company in the future, provided they see fit. This is an old scheme, and we have known it to be worked with the most extraordinary success in the past."

LAST YEAR'S LYNCHINGS, HANGINGS, SUICIDES, AND MURDERS.

A RECORD of the violent deaths of 1901 which appears in the Chicago *Tribune* affords, by comparison with previous yearly records, an opportunity to measure the moral amelioration or decadence of the American people in these respects. From such a comparison it appears that there were more lynchings last year than the year before; but fewer murders. There were 7,852 murders, but only 107 executions for murder. Suicide is steadily increasing. We quote *The Tribune's* editorial review of these matters, followed by its statistical records:

"The dark records of hanging and lynching are made up for the year 1901. The former shows a gleam of encouragement. The latter, in some respects, is distinctly discouraging. There were 118 legal executions during the year, one less than during 1900. Of those executed 71 were negroes and 47 whites. It is somewhat significant that, as compared with 1900, the number of negroes is increased 13 and the number of whites decreased 13, the figures for 1900 being negroes, 58; whites, 60. The South had 82 of the executions and the North 36, the ratio being about the same as last year, when the figures were 80 in the South and 39 in the North. The crimes which led up to these executions were as follows: Murder, 107; criminal assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 1; train robbery, 1. In 1900 only five were hanged for criminal assault.

"This increase in executions for criminal assault would apparently indicate that this crime, which is falsely assigned as 'the customary crime' in the South, is coming more and more to be punished by the law instead of by the mob, but the increase of lynching for the year makes it difficult to determine this with absolute correctness.

"The lynchings for the year number 135, as compared with 115 in 1900, an increase of 20. Of these 121 occurred in the South and 14 in the North, as compared with 107 in the South and 8 in the North in 1900, an increase which is not creditable to the five Northern States, California, Idaho, Montana, Kansas, and Indiana. The number of negroes lynched in 1901 was 107, the same number as in 1900. Besides these one Indian and one Chinaman were victims. Curiously enough the principal crimes which led to these lynchings are almost the same in the two years, being 39 for murder in 1901 and 39 for murder in 1900; 19 for criminal assault in 1901 and 18 for criminal assault in 1900. The six Southern States which have the largest number of mob murders are Mississippi, 16; Louisiana, 15; Alabama, 15; Georgia, 14; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 11. Three of these States, howver, show improvement, Mississippi having 4, Louisiana 5, and Georgia 2 less than last year, but Alabama has increased 7, Tennessee 5, and Texas 7. Discouraging as the figures appear, there are many causes at work in the South which promise improvement. It is not encouraging that the number of lynchings in the North should have increased as much.

"The record of deaths by violence in this country in 1901 shows quite a decrease, being 7,852, as compared with 8,275 in 1900. The latter figures were an increase of 2,050 over those of the preceding year. It is not possible, of course, to obtain accurate statistics on this point by mail and telegraph, as many cases are not reported, but they are sufficiently accurate to indicate that crime is not rapidly increasing in this country. The record of suicides, however, tells another and sadder story. In 1901, 7,245 persons "shuffled off this mortal coil," as compared with 6,755 in 1900. The steady increase in the suicide habit, largely due to the ease with which poison may be obtained, this being the most common agency employed, is shown by the following record of cases in a series of years: 1890, 2,040; 1891, 3,531; 1892, 3,860; 1893, 4,436; 1894, 4,912; 1895, 5,759; 1896, 6,530; 1897, 6,600; 1898, 5,920; 1899, 5,340; 1900, 6,755; 1901, 7,245."

Lynchings.—"The lynchings reported in 1900 showed an increase of eight over those of 1899. A still further increase must be noted this year—an increase in brutality as well as in number—the record standing 107 in 1899, 115 in 1900, and 135 in 1901. The following table showing the number of lynchings in the last seventeen years may be of value to those engaged in the study of this branch of criminology:

1885	184	1894	150
1886	138	1895	171
1887	122	1896	131
1888	142	1897	166
1889	176	1898	127
1890	127	1899	107
1891	192	1900	115
1892	235	1901	135
1893	200		

"The lynchings in the various States and Territories were as follows:

Alabama	15	New York	0
Arkansas	5	Nevada	0
California	6	North Carolina	1
Colorado	0	North Dakota	0
Connecticut	0	Ohio	0
Delaware	0	Oregon	0
Florida	7	Pennsylvania	0
Georgia	14	Rhode Island	0
Idaho	1	South Carolina	5
Illinois	0	South Dakota	0
Indiana	1	Tennessee	12
Iowa	0	Texas	11
Kansas	2	Vermont	0
Kentucky	7	Virginia	2
Louisiana	15	West Virginia	1
Maine	0	Wisconsin	0
Maryland	0	Washington	0
Massachusetts	0	Wyoming	0
Michigan	0	Arizona	1
Minnesota	0	District of Columbia	0
Mississippi	16	New Mexico	0
Missouri	6	Utah	0
Montana	4	Indian Territory	1
Nebraska	0	Oklahoma	2
New Jersey	0	Alaska	0
New Hampshire	0		

"Of these lynchings 121 occurred in the South and 14 in the North. Of the total number 107 were negroes, 26 whites, 1 Indian, and 1 Chinaman. The alleged crimes for which they were lynched were as follows: Murder, 39; criminal assault, 19; theft, 12; murderous assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 8; cattle and horse stealing, 7; complicity in murder, 6; quarrel over profit sharing, 5; arson, 4; suspected murder, 3; suspected criminal assault, 1; murder and criminal assault, 1; train wrecking, 1; alleged theft, 1; keeping a gambling-house, 1; suspected of killing cattle, 1; resisting arrest, 1; insulting a white woman, 1; burglary, 1; forcing a white boy to commit crime, 1. Besides

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these, 9 were lynched because of race prejudice, 3 for unknown reasons, and there was 1 case of mistaken identity."

Hangings.—"The number of legal executions in 1901 was 118, as compared with 119 in 1900, 131 in 1899, 109 in 1898, 127 in 1897, 122 in 1896, 132 in 1895, 132 in 1894, 126 in 1893, and 107 in 1892. The number of executions in the several States and Territories was as follows:

Alabama	6	New York	7
Arkansas	11	Nevada	0
California	1	North Carolina	1
Colorado	0	North Dakota	0
Connecticut	0	Ohio	2
Delaware	0	Oregon	0
Florida	9	Pennsylvania	11
Georgia	12	Rhode Island	0
Idaho	0	South Carolina	2
Illinois	1	South Dakota	0
Indiana	1	Tennesse	6
Iowa	0	Texas	5
Kansas	0	Utah	0
Kentucky	2	Vermont	0
Louisiana	9	Virginia	4
Maine	0	West Virginia	0
Maryland	4	Wisconsin	0
Massachusetts	2	Washington	4
Michigan	0	Wyoming	0
Minnesota	1	Arizona	0
Mississippi	5	District of Columbia	0
Missouri	4	New Mexico	2
Montana	1	Indian Territory	0
Nebraska	0	Oklahama	0
New Jersey	3	Alaska	2
New Hampshire	0		

"There were 82 hanged in the South and 36 in the North, of whom 71 were negroes and 47 whites. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder, 107; criminal assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 1; and train robbery, 1."

Suicides.—"Suicide continues to increase in the United States. The total number reported to *The Tribune* for the year 1901 is 7,245, as compared with 6,755 to 1900 and 5,340 in 1899. Of this total 5,850 were males and 1,395 females, which curiously shows the same proportion of nearly five males to one female for several years past. Physicians, as usual, head the list among professional men, the record standing: Physicians, 33; attorneys, 10; clergymen, 10; bankers, 6; journalists, 6; college professors, 1. The causes of self-murder were as follows:

Despondency	2,980	Domestic infelicity	541
Unknown	1,643	Liquor	439
Insanity	674	Disappointed love	283
Ill-health	618	Business loses	67

"Poison continues to be the most common agency in committing suicide; 3,106 killed themselves with poison, 2,476 by shooting, 614 by hanging, 513 by drowning, 356 by cutting their throats, 58 by jumping from roofs and windows, 55 by throwing themselves in front of locomotive engines, 27 by stabbing, 23 by fire, 11 by dynamite, and 6 by starving."

Murders.—"The total number of deaths by violence in the United States during 1901 shows a small decrease, being 7,852, as compared with 8,275 in 1900. The causes may be classified as follows:

Quarrels	4,646	Resisting arrest	134
Unknown	1,291	Highwaymen killed	70
Liquor	820	Riots	36
Jealousy	284	Self-defense	23
By highwaymen	193	Strikes	20
Insanity	174	Outrage	12
Infanticide	149		

LIQUOR JOURNALS ON SUNDAY SALOONS IN NEW YORK.

THE journals devoted to the wine, liquor, and beer interests are already calling upon Mayor-elect Low and his colleagues not to yield to the sentiment against open saloons on Sunday in New York City. *Mida's Criterion*, a liquor journal published in Chicago, declares that "the so-called reform movement of all the forces opposed to Tammany could never have dislodged that body from its seat unless they had openly joined hands with the liquor interest which wished to free itself from the toils of the tiger's blackmail," and it alleges that "an agreement was arrived at between Mayor Low, Justice Jerome, and other leaders whereby some form of relief was promised." *The Wine and Spirit Gazette* (New York) says: "Seth Low and William Travers Jerome have both before their election given distinct pledges of a modification of the present excise law in a more liberal sense as far as the sale of liquor on Sunday is concerned, and right here let it be understood that from information received since the election of Messrs. Low and Jerome, the liquor trade of the State will hold both these public officials to a strict account. It expects them to redeem their pledges." *The American Brewer* (New York) makes a threat that the reform element will lose the next election if the saloons are shut up Sundays. It says:

"Our citizens have made up their minds to the fact that they will no longer endure a *Puritanic Sunday*, but want to celebrate the Lord's day in a more continental fashion, that is, after the hours of religious service are over they want to enjoy the remainder of the Sabbath in a quiet and peaceful manner by visiting public gardens with their families, refresh themselves with harmless, stimulating beverages, and listen to the dramatic masterworks of the stage or to the sweet strains of classical music, precisely like the most religious people of Europe do.

"Our people have commenced to realize that it is degrading to the citizens of a free country to have to enjoy *on the sly* certain harmless pleasantries of life, openly permitted to the subjects of a monarch; that it is inconceivable why the enjoyment of refreshments which by mere force of habit have become to them a necessity, and are permitted during *six days* of the week, should be stamped as a misdemeanor on the seventh day; and, finally, that it is revolting to an enlightened people of the twentieth century to have the day of *rest and recreation* turned into a day of *arrest and condemnation*. The free-born Americans are getting tired of having *to buy immunity* from their inferiors for things to which free citizens have an undisputed right. They will henceforth assert that right, defying their oppressors, and when the speculative and paternal country legislators once realize that in future nothing can be gotten out of New York, they will either give in and try to keep on good terms with the people of the great city, or leave them to their fate. Should, however, the self-styled guardians of the big child 'New York' continue in their arrogant attitude, then the ruling party in the State will be held responsible for their actions; the people will rise in their just wrath against that party and its leaders and wrest the much-abused power from their hands."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

NOW is the time for General Miles to begin adding to his woodpile.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

NO one, it will be observed, has been put through the mill for saying a good word for Sampson.—*The Chicago News.*

EVEN in being annexed to the mainland New York City seems to prefer underground methods.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MARCONI'S one-cent-per-word cable toll and Tom Johnson's three-cent street-car fare bear a strong family resemblance.—*The Washington Post.*

SECRETARY SHAW'S declaration that he will follow Secretary Gage's policy is probably to be taken in a Rooseveltian sense.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

EDITOR BRYAN is publishing *The Commoner* of the past year in book form. It will probably be dramatized for next season.—*The Baltimore American.*

WE think it is plain enough that the President has not only "carried out" the policy of his predecessor, but has buried it beyond resurrection.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

WAIT AND SEE.—There will be little to complain of if the first year of the twenty-first century prove as prosperous as the first year of the twentieth was.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IF the wireless telegraph is fully developed over here it would give Yankee Doodle a chance to stick another feather in his cap and call it Marconi.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SECRETARY ROOT decides that "conditions of war" exist in the Philippines. However, he is too late to copyright the opinion as an original production.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

A YELLOW streak has been found by workingmen who were excavating under New York for the new tunnel. Outsiders had charitably supposed that New York's yellow streak was superficial and did not go below the surface.—*The Chicago News.*

"MY!" cried the sparrow, admiringly, "you can stay up in the air an awful long time without resting, can't you?" "Well," replied the pigeon, modestly, "I am pretty good at hovering, but I'm not in it with a South African cousin of mine called 'the dove of peace.' He's been up in the air for years."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE IN 1901.

THE most remarkable literary developments of the opening year of the new century in America have been described as "the rage for historical fiction and the exploitation of popular novels on the stage." *The Bookman*, which notes these tendencies and surveys the output of popular fiction in the English language during the past year, finds "a great many very clever and admirable stories," but "nothing particularly astonishing." It continues (January):

"Summing up the past year, however, is a matter of personal opinion. Take, for instance, Mr. Kipling's 'Kim.' There are those who think that 'Kim' is not only a great book, but one of the very greatest books of the last thirty years. There are others who think nothing of the kind. Some readers profess to find in Lucas Malet's 'The History of Sir Richard Calmady' qualities of scope and style that raise the book to a place among the great works of fiction. Mr. Gilbert Parker's 'The Right of Way' is another book which is by many deemed extraordinary. Very few people would venture to call Mr. Winston Churchill's 'The Crisis' a great novel, but several hundred thousand appreciative readers have found it excellent and entertaining. And in this manner we might go through the entire list."

In the lists of the six most popular books printed in *The Bookman* during 1901, "Alice of Old Vincennes" figures most prominently, having occurred in eight of the twelve monthly tables. "Eben Holden" and "The Crisis" came next, having been mentioned six times. "The Visits of Elizabeth" was five times mentioned; "Eleanor," "The Helmet of Navarre," "The Puppet Crown," "Graustark" and "Richard Yea-and-Nay" four times; "In the Palace of the King" and "D'ri and I" three times; and "The Right of Way," "Stringtown on the Pike," "L'Aiglon," "The Eternal City," and "Truth Dexter" twice. The following novels were only mentioned once: "Lazarre," "Kim," "Blennerhasset," "The Octopus," "Tommy and Grizel," "The Master Christian," "Tarry Thou Till I Come," "Wanted—A Matchmaker," "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters," "Quincy Adams Sawyer," "In the Name of a Woman," "Like Another Helen," and "The Turn of the Road." *The Bookman* comments:

"In these tables there are mentioned twenty-nine different books, of which nineteen are the work of American writers. Eight of the others are by English writers, while 'The Right of Way' and 'L'Aiglon' were written respectively by a Canadian and a Frenchman. Of the twenty-nine books, twenty-one are the work of men, six of women, while the authors of 'An Englishwoman's Love-Letters' and of 'Truth Dexter' have never positively been identified. Many think that Sidney McCall is a woman, while 'An Englishwoman's Love-Letters' is generally supposed to have been written by Mr. Laurence Housman. It is interesting to note that nine of these books may be classed as historical novels. Two more are of the 'Prisoner of Zenda' type, and two belong to the 'B'gosh school.' Into four of the novels some kind of a religious element is strongly introduced."

The "popular" method of classifying books is rather an unsatisfactory one, as is remarked by several of the literary critics. Many American novels that reach a very high literary standard —such as, for instance, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Circumstance," Mrs. Wharton's "Crucial Instances," and Gertrude Atherton's "The Aristocrats"—find no place in *The Bookman's* lists. The London *Academy*, in a comprehensive review of English fiction during the past year, prints not only a list of the most popular novels, but also a list of what it considers the best novels. It selects the following as being, in its opinion, the best twelve English novels of the year:

"Kim." By Rudyard Kipling.
"Sister Teresa." By George Moore.
"Our Friend the Charlatan." By George Gissing.
"The Serious Wooing." By "John Oliver Hobbes."
"The White Cottage." By "Zack."
"The History of Sir Richard Calmady." By "Lucas Malet."
"Tristram of Blent." By "Anthony Hope."
"The Column." By Charles Marriott.
"The Lost Land." By Julia M. Crottie.
"Casting of Nets." By Richard Bagot.
"The Lord of the Sea." By M. P. Shiel.
"The House with the Green Shutters." By "George Douglas."

The two greatest American novels of the year were "The Octopus," by Frank Norris, and "Sister Carrie," by Theodore Dreiser, in the judgment of *The Academy*, which also singles out for special mention Henry James's "The Sacred Fount."

American poetry has not been inadequately represented during the year, the most noteworthy effort in this field being generally regarded as Mr. William Vaughn Moody's recent book of poems. "Mr. Moody has without question the finest gift of any of the younger American poets," says Richard Le Gallienne (in the New York *Journal*); "his 'Ode in the Time of Hesitation' was a distinguished piece of work, not unworthy of Mr. William Watson. I must not forget, too," he adds, "that the year has brought us a new volume by Mr. Markham, a volume which more than sustains his reputation for noble numbers."

Edwin Markham, writing in the same paper, comments on the silence of the "veteran vassals of the Muse," and praises Mr. Stedman's "stately ode on Yale's blossoming centuries." Richard Watson Gilder's "Five Books of Song" he deems the most important contribution to recent American poetry; and he also mentions the work of John Vance Cheney, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and James Whitcomb Riley. Nor must the vigorous verse of Bliss Carman be overlooked. Mr. Markham continues:

"Other names familiar to us have come with their offerings to the Muse, Hamlin Garland with an infrequent song smelling of the furrow and the beaten road; Edith Thomas, with her aloof Hellenic notes of Earth and Arcady; Louise Chandler Moulton, with tender poems of memory and of wondering; Ernest McGaffey, with his songs of the street and the open field; Father Tabb, with his Herrick-bright lyrics in little; Horace Traubel, with his dithyrambic deliverance on the art of life; Edward Robeson Taylor, with his rubaiyat of protest against old Omar's gospel of despair; Harry Thurston Peck, with a fardel of trenchant and scholarly verse; George Santayana, with thoughtful sonnets touched with light Horatian grace; Emma Frances Dawson, with wild ballads freighted with eldritch mystery.

"Are there any marked tendencies in these overlapping and interlacing plays and labors of our poet-folk? There is a noticeable lack of epic verse; a lack also of any recent dramatic work, if we except Josephine Preston Peabody's 'Marlowe.' But a strong note of the year has been the poetic protest against war by Joaquin Miller, W. V. Moody, Edward J. Wheeler, and many others. And everywhere we see a continuance of the old sweet human themes familiar to the heart—themes of home and country and nature and love and sorrow."

Probably the most important poetical events of the year in England, as summarized by *The Academy*, were the publication of Mr. Henley's "Hawthorn and Lavender," Mr. Hardy's "Poems of the Past and Present," Mr. Yeats's "The Shadowy Waters," Mr. Meredith's "A Reading of Life," and Sir Edwin Arnold's "The Voyage of Ithobal."

In addition to the year's fruitage of fiction and poetry, there has been a large output of more serious literature in biography, criticism, and history. Says the New York *Tribuue*:

"In biographical literature the year has been rich. It has witnessed the publication of Mr. Rashleigh Holt White's 'Life of Gilbert White of Selborne,' of Mr. Andrew Lang's 'The Mystery of Mary Stuart,' of Mr. Balfour's 'Life of Robert Louis Stevenson,' of 'The Letters of John Richard Green,' which through Mr. Leslie Stephens's admirable editing has the significance of a biographical work; of Mr. Fea's 'King Monmouth,' of Mr. Thompson's 'Eugene Field,' of Mr. Taunton's 'Thomas Wolsey,' of Mr. Scudder's 'James Russell Lowell,' and of more in-

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teresting books, indeed, than it is possible to name in this place. We have also seen the completion this year of 'The Dictionary of National Biography,' and, alas! the death has also been recorded of Mr. George Smith, the founder and publisher of that indispensable work of reference."

To this list must be added two autobiographies of more than usual interest,—"Up from Slavery," by Booker T. Washington, and "The Making of an American," by Jacob A. Riis.

In the field of literary criticism, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck selects three books as being preeminently worthy of mention,—Mr. John Churton Collins's "Ephemera Critica," Mr. Hamilton Mabie's "William Shakespeare," and Prof. Brander Matthews's "French Dramatists." From other books of a serious nature that have appeared during the past year, *The Outlook* (New York) selects Mr. Brownell's "Victorian Prose Masters," John Fiske's "Life Everlasting," Dr. C. C. Everett's "Essays Theological and Literary," Professor Hart's "Fundamental Foundations of American Diplomacy," and Mr. Howells's "Heroines of Fiction."

THE "FOREIGN CRAZE" AND AMERICAN MUSIC.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Springfield *Republican* to protest against what he terms the "crazy European musical tendency," manifested during recent years in this country and finding expression in (1) the rage for foreign grand opera in a few large cities, (2) the reluctance to give opera in English, (3) the prevalence of foreign-born players and singers in the United States. He says:

"Surely the unmindful conduct of the American public toward the use of the mother tongue, in opera at least, merits the severest censure. Think of an American-born artist like Nordica or Sanderson refusing to sing in English, because to do so would mean loss of musical caste! And recall the recent interview of Grau in a Western paper—on his late trip to the Pacific coast—in which he is reported to say that the American public prefers an opera badly sung in Italian, French, or German to a well-sung opera in English. Can not something be done to change this state of things? An American opera, however meritorious, Grau is reported to have said, doesn't stand a ghost of a show of being staged, because the American public will not buy tickets to American productions. What promise for our musical future! Must we forever have foreign operas sung by foreigners? Is there not somewhere an American benefactor—an Andrew Carnegie—who will see that this national wrong is righted? Why should not you in *The Republican*, and Krehbiel in *The Tribune*, and Henderson in *The Times*, and Huneker and all your class measure up to your responsibility in this matter?"

The Musical Courier (New York) voiced the same sentiment not long ago in the following sarcastic paragraph:

"American singers are not able to make any money, even when they give great recitals of great and new songs, such as George Hamlin, with his Richard Strauss cycle, presented last week, and with $16 receipts, in New York City. Had it been Georgibusky Hamlinski of Gregorowitchkiville, Umbillicumunkey, Turkestan, singing in a language which no one could understand, he would have had $1,600 in the house; the name alone would have done it, and with long hair hanging over his unshampooed skull $408 more would have been taken in at the door."

Commenting on the spirit of these remarks, the Springfield *Republican* contends that it is not true that the American artist is crowded out by the foreigner. The trouble is, it says, that America is simply not ready to stand alone. It continues:

"Where are the four native Americans who could take the place of the Kneisel quartet? Where is the American Ysaye, Cesar Thomson, Gregorowitsch, Kreisler, Petschnikoff, Sarasate, Burmeister, Kubelik, Lady Halle, the American Paderewski, Gabrilowitsch, Bauer, d'Albert, Busoni, Carreno, Friedheim, Siloti, Rosenthal, Dohnanyi? Such names, and the list might run on indefinitely, show how slight the body of American achievement still is. Most of the best American players are of foreign birth or extraction, like Joseffy and Godowsky on the piano, Kneisel, Bendix, Spiering on the violin, Schroeder, Schulz, and the late Fritz Giese, on the 'cello. There are good American names, Maud Powell and Leonora Jackson among the violinists, William Mason and William H. Sherwood among the pianists. Yet none of them has attained a place in the foremost rank, and, taken together, they represent but a fraction of what is needed by this great country of 70,000,000 people. We can not dispense with the foreign artist yet a while. When we can do so, in fact, it will no longer be necessary. Germany does not find it necessary to worry about the invasion of foreign artists, nor does France. The simple fact of the case is that America is just now a vacuum, which is being filled by pressure from outside."

With regard to the more immediate question of singing in English, *The Republican* confesses to some sympathy with the viewpoint of its correspondent, and believes that the tendency in that direction is bound to become more marked as time goes on. It says:

"The real difficulty is that of translation. The better a song is in its mating of music and words, the more impossible it is to translate it adequately. Most of the available translations would be enough to make one weep, were it not for the fact that most singers are mercifully defective in enunciation. There is a crying need for real literary artists, with taste, a knowledge of music, and that sense of humor which, for some obscure reason, seems so painfully lacking in all translators, to render into sound English the great musical treasures in German and other languages, both songs and operas. Until this indispensable foundation is laid, opera in English must be unsatisfactory."

"THE FATHER OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL."

THERE are signs of a serious revival of interest in the eighteenth-century novels of Samuel Richardson. New issues of his complete works are being widely advertised both in England and in this country, and it is rumored that Mr. Austin Dobson has retired from his official duties in order that he may devote all his time to writing a biography of this novelist. A bust of Richardson, the gift of Mr. Passmore Edwards, was recently unveiled in St. Bride's Institute, London, by Mr. Anthony Hope, who paid a warm tribute to the man he honored as the "Father of the English Novel."

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, who has written a life and introduction for the newly published American edition of Richardson's works, thinks it a curious fact that the analytical novels of this English writer should enjoy a "vogue" at the present time, when "the boisterous and bloody historical romance is the predominant form of prose fiction." "Possibly," he says, "the demand for Richardson indicates the turning of the tide, for fashions in literature are as changeable and as difficult to predict as fashions in clothes. It may be that readers are becoming weary of strange oaths and technical terms of fence, and that the voice of the realist will again be heard in the land." He adds (in *The Independent*):

"There are many persons in every age who, for a variety of reasons, can not read Richardson with pleasure; but there will never be lacking the judicious lovers of great art, to whom the pages of 'Pamela' and 'Clarissa' will be a perennial delight. The greatest thing in the world may be Love, but the rarest thing in the world is Genius; and every generation contains a sufficient number of the wise who know how to appreciate it. The present revival of Richardson is not the resurrection of an obsolete curiosity; following the lead of an excellent French critic, it is the spontaneous return, on the part of those who are weary of glitter and tinsel, to a great literary genius who can teach us many important lessons in the art of true realism, and whose work abides because it is genuine."

For many years it has been rather the fashion to ridicule Rich-

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ardson, both as a writer and as a man. Mr. Leslie Stephen remarks in the "Dictionary of National Biography" that Macaulay was Richardson's last enthusiast, and Horace Walpole once said that he found "Clarissa" and "Sir Charles Grandison" deplorably tedious lamentations. On the other hand, no less a critic than Mr. Augustine Birrell has declared that "there is nothing to be proud of in not being able to read 'Clarissa,' or to appreciate the genius which created Lovelace." Mr. H. Buxton Forman, a student of many interesting phases of English literature, thinks there is some truth both in the friendly and hostile criticisms of Richardson's work. Writing entertainingly in *The Fortnightly Review* (December) on "the narrowly sententious, not to say sanctimonious, tone" of Richardson's writings, and on the "overweening vanity" of the man, he comes to the conclusion that perhaps the greatest service that Richardson rendered to English letters was in focusing "the wandering rays of Henry Fielding's genius." For Fielding's first book, "The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews," was in reality a huge satire on the "sentimentality and moral-spinning" of "Pamela"; and it undoubtedly spurred Richardson on to the creation of his greater novel, "The History of Clarissa Harlowe." If we had only to thank Samuel Richardson for setting Fielding on the path which led to "Tom Jones" and "Amelia," declares Mr. Forman, we would be deeply in his debt; and, *per contra*, "had we nothing to thank Fielding for but the part he took in chastening the 'sweet moralist' on unsavory subjects, nothing but his aid in bracing Richardson to such an effort as that of writing 'Clarissa,' that alone would entitle him to the enduring gratitude of his countrymen."

SAMUEL RICHARDSON.
—From a picture by Chamberlain.
Courtesy of Croscup & Sterling Co., New York.

The London *Academy* thinks that in spite of the fact that Richardson was the exponent of "a naturalism as unflinching, complete, and exact, and a sensuous pathos as beautiful and moving as any that the nineteenth century can show," he will not be appreciated by the readers of our day, disadvantaged as he is by "grotesque mannerisms and an almost infinite tedium." It continues:

"We picture the courageous attack about to be made on Richardson by the average cultured reader. That reader will choose 'Clarissa,' of course, and, braced and firm, he will commence the perusal. In the first fifty pages he will probably be beaten off with great loss. But he will return to the charge and have his reward. He will be amazed and delighted by the truth, the power, and the beauty of this new author. Occasional *longueurs* will not terrify him. He will discover Richardson to his friends, and preach it abroad that Richardson was the greatest novelist that ever lived. . . . And then, perhaps about the fiftieth letter, he will stop suddenly and meditate, like a boy in the middle of a feast of unlimited cake. The *longueurs* will seem to be more frequent, tho they are not so. The monotony, the narrow view, the appalling unity of theme, the unremitting pietism, the vast masses of triviality, will present themselves to him in a sinister and dreadful light. He will perceive that he has journeyed through one-eighth of the entire work. His fancy will conjure up an awful vision of the remaining seven-eighths. He will put the first volume down, and for some weeks will feel ashamed at his cowardice in not taking up the second. At length he will recover his good opinion of himself, and will jauntily remark, as he glances at a certain shelf, 'No! Life is too short!'"

TRIUMPHANT INDIVIDUALISM IN LITERATURE.

IN studying the tendencies of contemporary literature, eminent critics have named cosmopolitanism, new humanism, and the revival of idealism as the dominant characteristics of that realm. Brunetière and others have discussed the significance of the new "world-literature," produced not for any one nation or even race, but for certain classes of readers throughout the world. The decline of realism, the renewed interest in historical fiction, and other phenomena have been connected in some way with the spirit of the age as manifested in art and letters.

This subject is broadly discussed in the final chapter of a book entitled "Le Mouvement Littéraire Contemporain," written by the ablest of the younger French critics and professors, Georges Pelissier, whose works have been crowned by the Academy. The work is an elaborate study of the literature of the last twenty-five years. He discusses the development of the novel, the drama, of poetry, history, and criticism during this period. His thesis is that no single tendency has predominated in any one of three spheres, and that no potent, irresistible influence has molded them. There have been conflicts, failures, declines, and reversions, but neither decisive victories nor absolute defeats. There has been no unity, no overshadowing force; but literature, according to Pelissier, has been more vital, spontaneous, true, and independent than at any other previous time. It has *lived*, and its present prospects are the brightest and most alluring conceivable. The detailed demonstration is summed up in the concluding pages, from which the following is translated:

"Excepting history, which, having become objective and specialized as a science, has parted with literature proper, the literary evolution has culminated, in our time, in the triumph of individualism in all directions.

"Long restricted by an exclusive formula, the novel has regained its free diversity. Each novelist paints people and things as he sees them, without subordinating them to any theory of a school. Thus even the most doctrinaire critics would find it extremely difficult to establish a classification among the newcomers. There is, in fact, nothing in common among them save that which, by the very definition, inheres in all fiction.

"On the stage, all mechanical rules whereby plays are well made have been abolished. No conventions are permitted other than those which dramatic art as such can not do away with. A few years have sufficed to render the formula of the new theater as old as that of the ancient stage. The new theater admits every form, every *genre*, and demands nothing except originality and sincerity.

"In poetry, symbolism will pass away, no doubt, or has already passed. But what has remained is the freedom of the poet to bend his prosody to his own inspiration, to express in meter and rime the finest shades of his sensibility.

"In criticism likewise the entire audacity of the dogmatists has not prevented impressionism from prevailing over their categorical assertions. And impressionism is only another name for individualism."

Will a new school appear on the ruins of the old ones? asks Pelissier, and he answers in the negative. And, he says, we have nothing to regret. "Thanks to the classical school, the same tragedy was made for one hundred and fifty years; thanks to the Parnassians, the same Alexandrines were made for thirty years; thanks to naturalism, they wrote for twenty years the same sort of novels." A school is formed by the narrowness of

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its formula, by what it has of an exclusive and oppressive character—by what it denies rather than by what it affirms. What, in truth, has been the history of the literary tendencies?

"Classicism was nothing but a return to nature. All the great classical writers rejected, with one accord, every form of art which was not a faithful reproduction of reality—and not merely such forms as lowered and debased nature, but also those which affected to exalt and refine it. When the romanticists destroyed the antiquated classicism, they too proclaimed a return to nature. Of naturalism it is enough to mention the name. Thus each of the schools has in turn fought under the same banner and with the same avowed object. Whence, then, the successive revolts and transformations? Each had its own limitations upon nature. Classicism excluded everything that did not answer to its idea of nobility and truth; naturalism reduced itself to the unpleasant and vile aspects of nature; romanticism was characterized by a curious dreaminess and exaltation of the affective faculties. There is no school without artificial and arbitrary distortion of nature. . . . . .

"For some years we have been celebrating the reappearance of idealism in literature. But there is no real antagonism between realism and idealism. Art is not truly realistic if it overlooks the ideal element in life, and it is not idealistic if it is not firmly planted on the real. The superior writers have managed to reconcile these essentials. Their superiority rested on the comprehensiveness, scope, and range of their work—too large and various to come under any narrow rule."

But what becomes of continuity of tradition, of fidelity to the past? Pelissier answers that tradition is not something fixed and immutable. At what period in a nation's literature is a tradition fully formed? A literary tradition continually undergoes modification, expansion, augmentation, revision. What is now tradition was once heresy and violence to art. After all, nothing counts in literature except individuality, originality. At times individuality degenerates into eccentricity, but even this is better than commonplace and colorless imitation. Still, heredity, national genius, and education are effectual preventives of exaggerated and bizarre individualism. The right to be oneself is not the right to be eccentric and grotesque, and literature has once for all emancipated itself from tyranny and acquired freedom and spontaneity.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHOULD LITERARY MEN GO INTO POLITICS?

THE announcement that Mr. Booth Tarkington has decided to become a candidate for the Indiana legislature has led to some interesting comment in the newspapers on the relation of literature to politics. The New York *Sun* argues that Mr. Tarkington's ambition is a most laudable one and is certainly in order, considering the fact that the manufacture of novels has lately become one of the most popular and lucrative of professions. In view of the large financial returns that Mr. Tarkington has derived from his books and plays, *The Sun* concludes that he must have "some insight into financial matters," a fact which can not fail to contribute to a successful political career. Furthermore, it requires no little hardihood for any one to oppose an aspirant who has it in his power, in the event of failure, to retaliate upon his opponent with his pen. The Chicago *Record-Herald* says:

"The 'literary fellers' are taking altogether too lively an interest in politics to permit the professional politicians to feel at all secure. Here in Chicago, for instance, we have the Hon. Ernest McGaffey, poet, holding a $5,000 a year city job, thus causing some ward politician to stand outside hungry and hurt at the public's ingratitude, and even now it is rumored that a luminous literary star—a great editor, in fact—has a desire to occupy the seat held down by the Hon. 'Billy' Mason in the United States Senate. President Roosevelt is himself a literary man, and Mr. Tarkington, in the announcement of his candidacy for membership in the Indiana legislature, frankly declares that he wishes this to be the beginning of a political career which shall land him in Congress at least.

"Mr. Dooley has, we believe, moved to New York, else we might nominate him for Congress with the full assurance that he would in the great council of the nation reflect high credit upon this city. Still, we have Mr. Ade, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Friedman, and many other literary gentlemen, to say nothing of the mute anonymous Gladstones who illumine these pages, who are fully capable of filling with credit all the great offices within the gift of the people of our city and State.

"We shall watch Mr. Tarkington with steadfast interest. If he gets himself elected, it may come to pass that Thomas Bailey Aldrich shall some day be mayor of Boston and that New York will turn from Platt to William Dean Howells for political guidance. Mr. Tarkington is undoubtedly but one of the signs presaging the breaking of a new light."

Harper's Weekly (New York) points out that there are already historians in Congress. The Senate has one in Mr. Lodge, and the House has just acquired one in Mr. James Breck Perkins, of Rochester. The British Parliament has had plenty of literary men, from Disraeli down, and has Gilbert Parker now. Only a few weeks ago Hall Caine entered the Manx "House of Keys." There is no doubt, observes the same paper, that a few contributors like "Mr. Dooley" and Mr. Tarkington would do very much "toward increasing the circulation of *The Congressional Record* and making it profitable to its publisher"!

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

OF the new books, Seton-Thompson's "Lives of the Hunted" and Ralph Connor's "The Man from Glengarry" occupy the most prominent places in the booksellers' reports for the month ending December 1. The close contest for supremacy between "The Right of Way" and "The Crisis" is as marked this month as in the preceding lists, and many of the old favorites are still holding their own in popular regard. The full lists (which we take from *The World's Work*, January) are as follows:

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Crisis—Churchill.
3. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
4. The Eternal City—Caine.
5. Kim—Kipling.
6. Lazarre—Catherwood.
7. The Cavalier—Cable.
8. Cardigan—Chambers.
9. Lives of the Hunted—Seton-Thompson.
10. The Benefactress—Anon.
11. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
12. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
13. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
14. Tristram of Blent—Hope.
15. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
16. Graustark—McCutcheon.
17. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
18. Circumstance—Mitchell.
19. New Canterbury Tales—Hewlett.
20. The Portion of Labor—Wilkins.
21. The Secret Orchard—Castle.
22. Up from Slavery—Washington.
23. Warwick of the Knobs—Lloyd.
24. The Red Chancellor—Magnay.
25. The Making of a Marchioness—Burnett.
26. Annie Deane—Slade.
27. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
28. A Dream of Empire—Venable.
29. My Lady Peggy Goes to Town—Mathews.
30. Marietta—Crawford.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis—Churchill.
2. The Right of Way—Parker.
3. The Eternal City—Caine.
4. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
5. Cardigan—Chambers.
6. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
7. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
8. The Tribulations of a Princess—Anon.
9. Lazarre—Catherwood.
10. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
11. The Cavalier—Cable.
12. Up from Slavery—Washington.
13. Kim—Kipling.
14. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
15. Life Everlasting—Fiske.
16. Graustark—McCutcheon.
17. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
18. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
19. Tristam of Blent—Hope.
20. Truth Dexter—McCall.
21. Circumstance—Mitchell.
22. Lives of the Hunted—Seton-Thompson.
23. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
24. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
25. The Individual—Shaler.
26. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
27. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
28. The Making of a Marchioness—Burnett.
29. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
30. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.

The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list compiled by *The Bookman*, are as follows:

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. Lazarre—Catherwod.
3. The Cavalier—Cable.
4. The Crisis—Churchill.
5. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
6. The Eternal City—Caine.

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MRS. LESLIE CARTER AS "DU BARRY."

SOMETHING of a dramatic triumph has been won by Mrs. Leslie Carter in the new play by David Belasco now being presented at the Criterion Theater, New York. The New York *Times* goes so far as to say that this production has "relieved from the stigma of almost absolute barrenness the first half of the theatrical season of 1901-02"; and the New York *Herald* declares that Mrs. Carter has scored "an overwhelming popular success." *The Times* says further:

"The story, with just enough historical accuracy to preserve the general characteristics of its main characters and to reflect the decadency of the period in which they had their being, has no especial freshness. It is the familiar theme of a woman who in a moment of passion over a lover's slight gives her very soul to a king, then sighs for the sweet essence of a holy love, and finally carries out to the bitter end the destiny that the fates have foreshadowed for her.

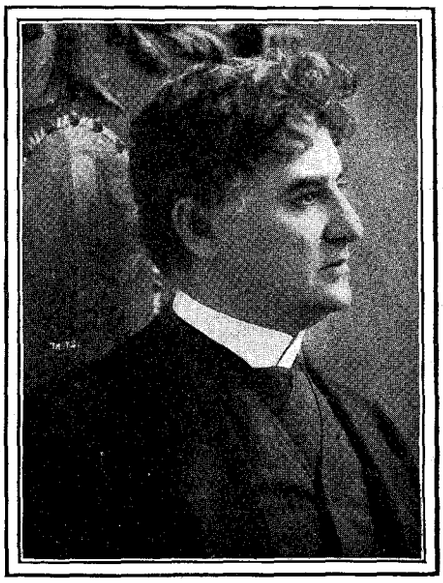
"But to this theme Mr. Belasco has brought the resources of that theatric skill of which he has so often shown his mastery. He knows every device of the craft, and in this new play he has evolved situations and devised combinations of situations of extreme theatrical effectiveness. Of these, perhaps the strongest comes at the end of the fourth act, when Louis, King of France, driven almost to madness with jealous rage, orders Du Barry to reveal to him the hiding-place of Cosse-Brissac, her lover. She consents, after an interview in which she has employed all the resources of womanly wit, cajolery, affection, and defiance. But she agrees to do so only on condition that the King will spare the man's life. This Louis agrees to do, but he, on his part, demands that she publicly announce that she has but played with Brissac, in order to satisfy a whim and amuse her master.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

"In this scene Mrs. Carter excelled any of her previous efforts in the realm of emotional acting."

The enthusiasm of *The Times* and *Herald* is not shared, however, by the critics of the other papers. *The Commercial Advertiser* declares that the effect of the play is "one of occasional theatrical strength with intervals of dulness." Mrs. Carter, observes the same paper, "is a machine always in her acting, except in outbursts of rage, which ring true and strong." *The Evening Post*, while conceding that "Du Barry" is "an uncommonly elaborate, costly, picturesque, and attractive spectacle," and predicting for it a long and prosperous run, thinks the piece, as a whole, "garish and artistically empty." And Mr. William Winter says (in *The Tribune*):

"It has pleased Mr. Belasco to select, for public illustration in a drama, one of the most depraved and dissolute feminine characters that hang upon the fringes of history, that of the nameless hussy who, about a hundred and thirty years ago, was picked out of the streets of Paris, and, under the auspices of the most notorious titled blackguard of his time, wedded to a complaisant degenerate, in order that she might succeed the Pompadour as the mistress of King Louis XV. of France. This courtesan, Marie Jeanne, ennobled as the Countess Du Barry,—potent in her actual life by reason of her personal charms and flagrant debauchery, but in no otherwise notable among women,—is the heroine now embodied by Mrs. Carter, at the Criterion Theater; and a precious privilege obviously it is, in this season of sacred festival, that the community can exalt itself by gazing upon such an actress in such a part. . . . . .



MR. DAVID BELASCO.

"Mrs. Carter, as an actress, has long been known as an adept in coquetry, and on this occasion she again displayed her physical fascination; but if the lady would refrain from removing her shoes and showing her feet every five minutes during the performance she would be more successful in even this easy vein of enchantment. In serious business the method of this actress is to work herself into a state of great excitement, to weep, to vociferate, to shriek, to rant, to become hoarse with passion, to flop, and to beat upon the floor. This method has its votaries, but to judicious observers it is mere fuss and folly. The actor who loses self-control can never truly control an audience. There is, nevertheless, much merit in the performance, and the actress was often applauded and recalled. The piece contains a plentitude of needless talk, and is overweighted with scenery, costumes, people, and the accessories of spectacle. As a production 'Du Barry' is costly and ostentatious, but luxury counts for little unless it is used with judgment. 'Du Barry' will undoubtedly have a prosperous career."

NOTES.

The Bibliographer, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the collector of books, manuscripts, and autographs, is announced for publication at an early date by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. Its editor will be Mr. Paul Leicester Ford.

SENATOR CLARK, of Montana, has just bought for 1,600,000 francs ($320,000) the art collection of Dr. Preyer, Capellmeister of Vienna. This collection is composed of forty works by old masters and twenty-six modern pictures of the French school of 1830, and is quite a noteworthy addition to American-owned art. Among the painters represented are Luini, Holbein, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Velasquez, Daubigny, and Corot.

IT is announced that the Kensington Borough Council, London, has decided to accept Lord Leighton's residence, as a gift from the sisters of the late president of the Royal Academy. The house is full of fine studies and drawings illustrating the dead master's methods. William Hogarth's home in Chiswick, which is in private hands, is also to be preserved, as a memorial of the great English satirist.

THE recent unveiling of a Heine monument in the Montmartre Cemetery, Paris, in the presence of a cosmopolitan gathering of about two thousand men and women, was a literary event of more than usual importance. The monument, which is the work of the Danish sculptor Louis Hasselriis, and was planned by Heine's Austrian admirers, takes the form of a pedestal ornamented with a lyre and surmounted by the poet's bust. Herr Constantin Noske, member of the Austrian Reichsrath and President of the Vienna Memorial Committee, opened the proceedings. He was followed by M. Gaston Deschamps and Dr. Max Nordau, both of whom delivered eloquent addresses on Heine's life and work.

THE growing popularity of Maxim Górky seems to be causing the Russian authorities a great deal of anxiety. Plays founded on his romances are enthusiastically received in the theaters of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and it is feared that his literary influence will soon become greater, and, from the governmental point of view, more harmful than that of Count Tolstoy. Having learned that the novelist, who had already been ordered to leave St. Petersburg, was about to go to Moscow, where an ovation awaited him, the authorities sent some gendarmes to an intermediate station, with orders to uncouple the coach in which Górky was traveling. His carriage, as is related in a Reuter despatch, was "attached to another engine and taken off in the direction of the Caucasus!"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HAD ALL MANKIND A COMMON ORIGIN?

THE idea that every living man is a distant cousin of every other, that is, that all the members of the human race are descended from a single pair, is very firmly rooted in popular belief. It is, however, not supported by a single anthropological observation, and is opposed by most of the facts of human development, so we are assured by Prof. W. J. McGee in his vice-presidential address at the last meeting of the American Association. Professor McGee contributes to *Science* (December 27) an abstract of his address in which he says that what he calls the "monogenetic idea" is a "postulate so simple and strong that few anthropologists take the trouble to question its validity." Yet, he goes on to say, once the question is raised, the postulate is seen to be gratuitous; in the present state of knowledge it may not be either affirmed or denied with confidence; but it "is not supported by a single observation in the domain of anthropology, and is opposed by the great body of observations on human development." Those who make the assumption that mankind had a common origin proceed to explain how the race has differentiated, deriving this explanation, however, according to Professor McGee, not as an inference from observed facts, but as a corollary drawn from the assumption. He proceeds:

"The great fact attested by all observation on human development, and susceptible of verification in every province and people, is that mankind are not differentiating in either physical or psychical aspects, but are converging, integrating, blending, unifying, both as organisms and as superorganic groups. The population of the world is steadily increasing, but the number of races is not; while the number of distinct peoples is progressively decreasing and the racial boundaries are slowly but surely melting away. This present condition is in accord with the past so far as history runs; races have not come up, tribes have not multiplied, but distinct peoples have coalesced, dialects and languages have blent into common tongues, throughout the known world—indeed, the processes of integration have been so characteristic of human progress throughout the historical period that it is now possible to announce, if not to establish, the proposition that peoples are preeminent in proportion to the complexity of their blood and culture. These salient facts of the present and of the recorded past fall naturally into a generalization of integral or convergent development, which in turn points toward a hypothesis of polygenesis."

It is asserted by Dr. McGee that when we study a race or congeries of tribes similar in physical features (the American Indians, for instance) their history is found to be one of coalescence, through the growth of stronger groups and the assimilation or elimination of weaker, through the interchange of industrial products and processes, through intermarriage, the giving and taking of linguistic elements, and the interchange of custom, faith, ceremony, law, and other factors of culture. This process may be slow, but it is always present, according to Dr. McGee. We see it even more conspicuously in African tribes, from the pigmy Akka to the gigantic Zulu, while not a single satisfactory indication of differentiation or increasing distinctiveness has ever been detected; so that here, too, the lines of development when traced backward are found to diverge toward different origins rather than to converge toward a common origin. The writer concludes:

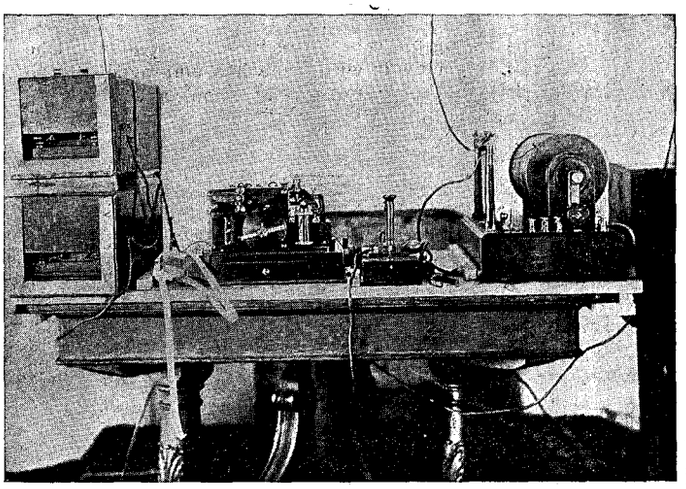
"And what is true of America and Africa is more or less conspicuously true of other continents and other peoples; everywhere the developmental lines converge forward and diverge backward, just as the lines of biotic development diverge forward and converge backward. How this discrepancy is to be removed is a question whose importance increases with every advance in the science of anthropology.

"It seems not too much to say that the leading question before the anthropologist of to-day is that relating to the trend of human development and its bearing on the alternatives of monogenesis and polygenesis; for it is easy to see that most of the other questions are affected by this primary one. The definition of race, the discussion of human antiquity and various civil problems of the day are all involved; and while it is too much to hope for general agreement concerning the fundamental question at any early day, it is none the less desirable to note the trend of multiplying facts and observe their steady set toward the inductive hypothesis of polygenesis rather than toward the deductive assumption of monogenesis."

STILL DISCUSSING MARCONI.

THE experiments of Signor Marconi are still *in statu quo*, his new location not yet being occupied. The comments of the technical press continue to be cautious and their enthusiasm is conditional. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (December 21):

"The details reported up to the present time are altogether too meager to enable any reliable conclusions to be drawn as to this alleged transmission across the Atlantic Ocean. It would seem



STANDARD MARCONI APPARATUS.
Permission of *The Electrical World and Engineer*, New York.

that only triple successions of dots corresponding to the letter S in the Morse alphabet have been reproduced at the receiving-instrument. In view of the well-known possibilities of disturbance from purely local atmospheric phenomena, it is only reasonable to look for the actual exclusive transmission of words by wireless transatlantic signaling before reliance can be fully placed on all the statements thus far made.

"The maximum distance over which readable wireless signals have been hitherto transmitted seems to have been between St. Catharines, on the Isle of Wight, and the Lizard, Cornwall, a distance of 186 miles. The sudden increase in distance to 2,100 miles represents more than a tenfold increase of radius, which we should expect to be overstepped more gradually. Sooner or later, however, it is reasonable to expect that wireless messages will be transmitted over transatlantic distances. As to whether such distances can be bridged by Hertzian waves in a sufficiently definite and reliable way to enable commercial messages to be exchanged is a much more difficult question to answer."

It is pointed out by *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, December 21) that there may have been error on the part of the observers, or, if not, the observed "dots" may not have come from England at all, but from some other source. It says:

"As to the likelihood of error in observation, there is always such a possibility (altho in this case hardly a probability) so long as human beings are fallible. Concerning the chance that the signals may have come from some unknown cause, there is the possibility, as Professor Freeman points out . . . that atmospheric conditions may have caused the receiving-apparatus to 'dot.' Again, it will be recalled, as an interesting coincidence,

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if nothing more, that just about a year ago Tesla, who has long experimented along the line of wireless transmission, announced that he had observed electrical actions in his apparatus which appeared inexplicable. In somewhat mystical language Tesla attributed the phenomena to extramundane causes, and spoke of them as a 'message' reading 'One—two—three.' The similarity between this signal, if such it may be termed, and Marconi's three dots is certainly striking."

From *The Scientific American* (December 28) we learn that English physicists are particularly skeptical regarding the Newfoundland experiments. It says:

"Sylvanus P. Thompson, altho accepting Marconi's statements, leaves us to infer that success would not have been so easily attained if the letter 'V' had been transmitted instead of 'S.' Professor Dewar, if he has been correctly quoted, does not believe that the possibility of transmitting signals across the Atlantic has as yet been adequately demonstrated. On the other hand, Mr. Edison accepts the report as authentic, and Professor Bell has cabled his congratulations and has offered his place on the coast of Nova Scotia as a place for future experiments."

The writer quoted believes that Marconi's abandonment of his Newfoundland station was premature. He says:

"It seems extremely doubtful whether the Anglo-American Cable Company could have enjoined him from continuing his experiments. Of course, very much depends upon the nature of the contract entered into between the company and the Government of Newfoundland, but it is a well-accepted principle of the patent law that an inventor is entitled to make use of a patented device, provided it is for purposes of experiment only. Had Marconi perfected his system to such an extent as to place it upon a commercial basis, the conditions would have been far otherwise; but certainly for purposes of experiment it seems as if it would have been a difficult matter to have induced a court of equity to grant an injunction which would prevent his carrying on experiments which are being watched with such intense interest from the four corners of the earth. The Anglo-American Company does not claim to control any patents covering the mechanism employed by Mr. Marconi. So long as he does not land a cable on the coast of Newfoundland, it is a grave question whether it would be possible for them to prevent him from setting up an instrument in which the vibratory impulses are received through the medium of the air."

The following particulars regarding the scene of the experiments are furnished by *The Electrical World and Engineer:*

"This is not the first time that the island of Newfoundland has formed a center of interest from such a cause, for it was there, in 1858, that the earliest word came in over the transatlantic cable. The condition of distance ruled it thus in the one case as in the other, for this triangular island forms virtually the elbow of the continent, stretching out farthest of any point in the temperate zone toward the European shore. On the outer side of Newfoundland is a peninsula which juts from the island as that does from the Canadian coast, and on the extreme eastern reach of this peninsula of Avalon rise the two tall rugged promontories which guard the harbor of St. Johns. It was from Signal Hill—520 feet high—which stands as the northern post of the harbor gate, that Marconi flew his kite."

Effectiveness of Double Sashes.—An experimental study of the amount of heat that is transmitted respectively by single and double window-sashes has just been made by Prof. H. Schoentjes, of the University of Gand, whose results are described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 30). It is possible, of course, to calculate these amounts theoretically; but the investigator wished to measure them directly, and he did so by an ingenious electric method. He concludes that for a single thickness of glass, the coefficient of transmission (proportional to the heat that passes per hour for a given difference of temperature) increases as this difference increases. When the glass is wet on the outside, the coefficient is considerably larger and it is more than doubled when there are wind and rain outside. For double sashes the coefficient is reduced nearly to one-half. Says the writer:

"The effectiveness of double sashes is, then, considerable, as is well known; but it is not a matter of indifference whether we adopt a great or a small distance between the panes. Experiment shows that above the distance of 27 millimeters [about one inch] the coefficient diminishes as the distance increases, and that it reaches a minimum for a distance between 67 and 117 millimeters [between 2½ and 4½ inches]. For greater distances it increases very slightly. . . . The practical rule that results from these conditions is that the distance of the panes ought to be at least 8 centimeters [3 inches] to give to the double sash its full effect. . . . A double sash of this description allows about 2.2 times less heat to pass than a single pane, all other things being equal; if the distance is only 2 to 3 centimeters [about an inch] the transmission is only 1.6 times less than with the single sash."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A STUDY OF THE EYES OF ANIMALS.

THE most exhaustive investigation of the eyes of animals that has ever been undertaken is that of Dr. Lindsay Johnson. His full results, which have been obtained with the ophthalmoscope and have led the investigator into all sorts of adventures, have not yet been published, but part of them have just appeared in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Among his conclusions is this, that some diseases of the human eye are merely reversions to an ancestral type, since he finds them to be normal conditions in certain animals. *Nature*, which reviews his paper (December 12), tells us that his subjects included both a live lion and a live whale, and that he visited, mirror in hand, "not only the zoological gardens of many countries, but also the native haunts of many wild creatures." Says the reviewer:

"The general result of Dr. Johnson's observations is to show the existence among mammalia of very wide differences in two respects: first, as regards the vascular supply of the optic nerve and retina; secondly, as regards the presence, coloration, and pigmentation of the tapetum [the characteristic layer that causes the cat's eyes to shine by reflected light].

"With regard to the first of these, it may be said that the general type presented by the human eye, that is, the presence of a central artery and vein of the retina, finding entrance and exit among the fibers of the optic nerve, and constituting a practically closed and complete retinal circulation, is more or less preserved in monkeys, lemurs, the carnivora, some of the ungulata, some of the rodentia, and some marsupialia, but is either absent or concealed by tapetum in the Australian fruit-bat, the Indian rhinoceros, Burchell's zebra, the American tapir, the African elephant, the Canadian beaver, the chinchilla, the guinea-pig, the Central American agouti, the Brazilian porcupine, the hairy armadillo, the wombat, the squirrel-like phalanger, and the echidna; while among these latter animals there are great differences in the blood-supply of the optic disc itself, which in some of them, as in the Indian rhinoceros and the hairy armadillo, is of a dead white like the whiteness of atrophy in the human subject; while in others, as the zebra, it is abundantly vascular, and is surrounded by a radiation of small vessels extending a short distance from its periphery. In many animals the optic disc is deeply excavated up to its margins, and resembles that of chronic glaucoma [blindness due to opacity of the vitreous humor] in the human subject, a state of which the best examples are furnished by the seal, the serval, and the red and white flying-squirrel. . . . . .

"The coloration of the tapetum varies greatly in different animals; and Dr. Johnson calls particular attention to his drawing of the eye of Monteiro's galago [squirrel-lemur] in which the general yellow of the central part of the fundus is surrounded by a zone of pigmentation precisely resembling what is called 'pigmentary retinitis' in the human subject. Dr. Johnson inclines to the belief that the affection so described is not really a disease, but rather a reversion to a type of structure which is the rule in night-seeing animals."

While admiring Dr. Johnson's perseverance and the beauty of

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his drawings, the reviewer remarks that judgment must be suspended with regard to the value of his work, for his drawings, notwithstanding their great merit, are as yet mere personal records, liable, it may be, to some disturbing personal influence. He concludes:

"It is much to be regretted that photography has not been made available for taking pictures of the eye-ground from which this element of uncertainty would be removed. Even if this were done, it would still be necessary to determine, by more extended portraiture, whether the conditions described are normal ones or subject to variation in individuals."

FALSE METEORITES.

METEORITES, it appears, are not exempt from the great natural law that "all things are not what they seem." Mankind seems to be especially prone to believe that a bit of stone or iron that looks in any way odd must have originated in the spaces outside our earth. Hence, we are told by M. Stanislas Meunier, of the Paris Museum of Natural History, that establishment possesses a large collection of pseudo-meteorites that have been given to it from time to time, often by men of eminence in science. M. Meunier writes in an interesting way about some of these in *La Nature* (Paris, December 14). He says:

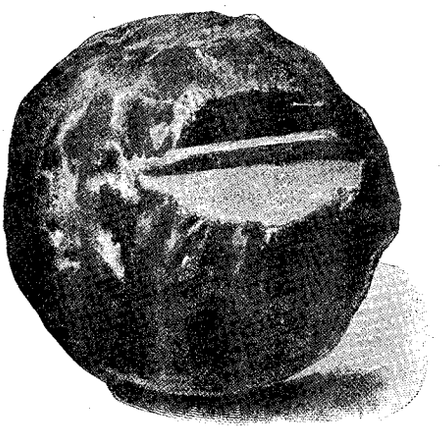
FURNACE SLAG FOUND AUGUST 4, 1876, BY A WORKMAN WHO BELIEVED THAT HE SAW IT FALL THIRTY FEET FROM HIM, ON THE ORLEANS ROAD AT BAGUEUX.

"For a number of years past a taste for meteorites has been spreading and numerous scientific men have devoted themselves to the collection of these sidereal masses. At the same time some persons, more clever than scrupulous, have endeavored to play on the good faith of too credulous clients by making them accept as meteorites specimens of purely terrestrial origin. . . . . .

"Recently there occurred a case that deserves to be saved from oblivion—the manufacture of meteorites that was undertaken by some inhabitants of the island of Corsica. They selected in their mountains great blocks, weighing ten kilograms or so [20 pounds] each, of the common rocks known as ophites and serpentines, and which have certain resemblances to meteoric stone, altho not sufficient to deceive an expert. To these blocks they gave the desired form with tools and then they covered them with a 'black crust.'"

To obtain this black crust, which is a very distinctive sign of meteorites, the writer goes on to say, the Corsicans covered their stones with melted sulfur with which lampblack had been mixed. Professor Meunier, however, recognized the deception at first sight. Several of the blocks were thus prepared and offered to an amateur collector with a detailed account of the circumstances of the fall. The arrest and conviction of the guilty parties followed. Professor Meunier continues:

"But besides these swindlers there are a host of the most honest persons in the world who take for meteorites all sorts of objects having no community of origin with them. This is so true that collectors ought to be on their guard against mistakes which may be a serious matter for them and which have been serious in more than one case in the past. One of the clearest examples of this kind was furnished by the so-called 'meteorite of Igast,' which was only recently removed from a collection of which it was regarded as one of the most interesting specimens. Igast is a small town in Livonia, where, on May 17, 1855, a fall of meteorites is believed to have taken place. Numerous and trustworthy witnesses who had no interest in telling untruths about the matter gave a circumstantial account of the phenomenon, and produced a stone which, according to them, had fallen before their very eyes, had cut off the branch of a tree, and had made a hole in the earth. A learned professor of the University of Dorpat, M. Grewinck, collected the fragments, analyzed them, distributed them among various museums, and was convinced of their cosmic origin. Nevertheless, in a recent investigation it has become certain that they are pieces of a kind of artificial scoria such as is formed in factory furnaces.

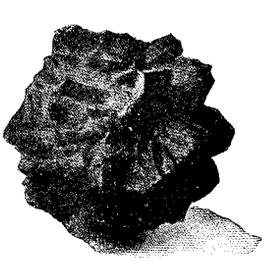


SPHEROIDAL MASS OF CAST IRON MADE BY NEGROES, AND SUPPOSED BY THE EXPLORER SCHWEINFURTH TO BE A METEORITE.

"I make no attempt to explain the illusion of the alleged witnesses of the fall, but I am certain that they were sincere. . . . In fact, not once, but twenty times—a hundred times—we have received at the Museum of Natural History news of stones fallen from the sky, which were found to be manifestly of terrestrial origin. Their owners, who often set great store by them and who, more than once, I must confess, carried them away without being convinced by our arguments, have belonged to all classes of society, and among them have been persons of good education and even some with habits of observation."

In explanation of the illusions regarding these stones, the writer says:

"A meteor crosses the heavens, explodes, and throws the beholder into astonishment often mingled with fear. He looks about him, and if his attention is attracted by some substance that looks different from the ordinary stones about it, he easily persuades himself that it has really been part of the meteor. Most of these false meteorites are nodules of iron pyrites; but pyrite shares the privilege of being taken from meteorites, with various other substances. Most of these are factory slags of various kinds. The collection in the Paris Museum includes all sorts of vitreous substances. Many ferruginous substances also figure as pseudo-meteorites, sometimes pieces or fragments of different minerals, sometimes bits of metal iron. Among the latter some few are natural, like the Greenland irons, which were long believed to be meteoritic. The majority, however, are industrial products, which date from some past age. The most curious of these is a cast-iron ball made by negroes, which weighs 1,250 grams [2¾ pounds] and derives its chief interest from the fact that it was collected as a meteorite in 1888 by the celebrated traveler Schweinfurth, on the Lybian desert, near Fayum."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



NODULE OF PYRITES, SUCH AS IS OFTEN TAKEN FOR A METEORITE.

Effects of Music on Horses.—Horses are, of all animals, the most susceptible to the influence of music, we are told by M. Adolphe Guénon, who has just published a book on 'The Influence of Music on Animals." "His experiments," says *The National Druggist* (December), "were conducted personally, the flute being the instrument used, and the horses experimented

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on were those of the regiment of cavalry to which he was attached. He states that the number found by him wholly indifferent to music was surprisingly low, not more than one in five (20 per cent.). The following excerpt from his work is most interesting:

"Those under the influence are visibly impressed, demonstrating their feelings by an attitude of attention, maintained throughout the entire performance. They swelled their chests, carried their heads higher, the ears flung forward and kept fixed in the direction of the sound. The line of the back was raised, and the tail carried as tho the animal was moving instead of standing still. Some of them kept eyes upon the instrument from which the sounds emanated, as long as it was being played, while others stood immovable in front of their racks, as tho lost in contemplation, the fixedness of their ears showing that the animal did not desire to lose a single note of the pleasing sounds and that his whole attention is concentrated in the organs of hearing—a fact that should be compared with that 'contemplation by hearing' spoken of by Proudhon. We might say without exaggeration that these animals are charmed. It is easy to see that they are profoundly affected, and that the music moves them. The sensation is evidently not disagreeable, since they manifest neither inquietude nor impatience.' Right here is the most curious feature about the matter—the emotion that they feel, whatever it is, reacts powerfully on the bladder or intestines, or both."

ARE COLDS "CATCHING"?

WE all speak of "catching" cold, and the belief that an ordinary cold is "caught" in the same sense as an infectious disease and in no other way seems to be gaining ground among medical men. Dr. H. Willoughby Gardner writes in *The Lancet* (December 14):

"Colds are almost unknown in the Arctic circle, not on account of the action of the continuous cold, but because the greater part of that region is uninhabited. When Sir William Conway and his men were exploring Spitzbergen, tho they were exposed to great privations and were almost constantly wet through, they never caught a cold, but directly they came down to Andrée's settlement on the coast, where some forty men were living in almost constant intercourse with the mainland, they all developed violent colds. Nansen and his men never caught a cold during all the three years of his voyage, notwithstanding the utmost exposure, but directly they reached civilization on the coast of Norway, tho still within the Arctic circle, they all suffered badly from colds. The weather is not always keen and bracing in the Arctic regions; during the summer time in Franz Josef Land, at any rate, it is exceedingly damp, and raw mist-laden east winds prevail; yet the members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition never caught a cold there, tho all but two of them did so directly they reached civilization. More noteworthy still were Conway's experiences in the Himalayas. While amongst the mountains he and his men, notwithstanding great exposure, never caught colds; nor did they even when they visited the small remote native villages; but once they came down to a village where there was a small European settlement in communication with the outer world, and there they all took bad colds. Nor is it only the Arctic regions and amongst high mountains that colds are absent; the same immunity from them is noticeable during long sea-voyages and when camping out in the desert; and, still more unexpectedly, in the best open-air sanatoriums, such as Nordrach, where the ventilation is practically perfect, it is found that the patients do not catch cold. There is, I believe, plenty of other evidence to show that there are places remote from ordinary human life where colds can not be caught whatever the exposure; probably many of your readers can bring forward instances.

"On the other hand, that ordinary colds are in the highest degree infectious is now becoming a matter of common knowledge, and any medical man if he goes about with open eyes can collect evidence for himself. I have watched a cold pass from house to house and have even traced it from one village to another, and have listened, not without some amusement, while the different sufferers from it have explained to me just how they caught it—ascribing it to some open window, change of garment, or other fancied imprudence. I know houses where all the members of the household, including visitors and children, are constantly catching colds, and they are not the airy or even the draughty houses, but stuffy, grimy, badly ventilated, and dark ones. No doubt it is possible to have an inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, as of the conjunctiva, from some simple irritant, but such an event is rare, whereas the ordinary infectious cold is by far the commonest of all diseases. Surely, therefore, it is important that its infectiousness should be frankly recognized."

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET—A HYGIENIC VIEW.

THE truths of science are not often expressed in verse, and this fact serves to emphasize the few instances where rime has been employed to convey fact. The following parody on "The Old Oaken Bucket," which is not only amusing, but contains some valuable points in sanitation, is by Dr. J. C. Bayles, formerly president of the New York City health board, and was read by him at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine. We quote it from the columns of *Engineering News*, which says that the sanitary science conveyed in the verses may seem elementary indeed to our readers, yet it needs but the slightest knowledge of conditions about the average farmhouse and country village to realize that millions of people are living amid just such unhealthful surroundings in entire ignorance that they have anything to do with causing disease and death." The parody is as follows:

With what anguish of mind I remember my childhood,
Recalled in the light of a knowledge since gained.
The malarious farm, the wet fungus-grown wildwood,
The chills then contracted that since have remained;
The scum-covered duck-pond, the pig-sty close by it,
The ditch where the sour-smelling house drainage fell,
The damp, shaded dwelling, the foul barnyard nigh it—
But worse than all else was that terrible well,
And the old oaken bucket, the mold-crusted bucket,
The moss-covered bucket that hung in the well.

Just think of it! Moss on the vessel that lifted
The water I drank in the days called to mind;
Ere I knew what professors and scientists gifted
In the waters of wells by analysis find;
The rotting wood fiber, the oxid of iron,
The algæ, the frog of unusual size,
The water, impure as the verses of Byron,
Are things I remember with tears in my eyes.

And to tel the sad truth—tho I shudder to think of it—
I considered that water uncommonly dear,
And often at noon, when I went there t drink it,
I enjoyed it as much as I now enjoy beer.
How ardent I seized it with hands that were grimy,
And quick to the mud-covered bottom it fell,
Then reeking with nitrates and nitrites, and slimy
With matter organic it rose from the well.

Oh, had I but realized in time to avoid them—
The dangers that lurked in that pestilent draft—
I'd have tested for organic germs and destroyed them—
With potassic permanganate ere I had quaffed.
Or perchance I'd have boiled it, and afterward strained it
Through filters of charcoal and gravel combined;
Or, after distilling, condensed, and regained it
In potable form, with its filth left behind.

How little I knew of the enteric fever
Which lurked in the water I ventured to drink,
But since I've become a devoted believer
In the teachings of science, I shudder to think.
And now, far removed from the scenes I'm describing,
The story of warning to others I tell,
As memory reverts to my youthful imbibing
And I gag at the thought of that horrible well,
And the old oaken bucket, the fungus-grown bucket—
In fact, the slop bucket—that hung in the well.

THE late Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, provided a fund out of which should be paid prizes to persons who are adjudged most eminent in various branches of science or in the cause of peace. The Peace prize for 1901, value 150,000 kronen, was divided equally between M. Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross Society, and M. Frederic Passy. Other prizes of the value of 200,000 kronen respectively were rewarded to Dr. Emil Behring of Halle for medicine, on account of his work as regards diphtheria; to Prof. Jakobus van't Hoff, of Berlin, for chemistry, well known for his researches into the process of solution; and to Prof. Wilhelm Roentgen, of Munich, for physics.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

IT has been said that prosperity is bad for religion, and the experience of the past year would seem to indicate that the saying is a true one. "With money making by the millions," observes the Boston *Evening Transcript* (December 28), "and given away by its makers by the millions, religion has suffered acutely, when compared either with some previous years or with interests without the churches." All of the three larger Baptist benevolent societies report a decline in financial income, and are compelled to look even more carefully than ever to new responsibilities. The Congregationalists can make no better report. The Episcopal missionary board faces a deficit of $80,000, and the Lutherans have had to contract their work. The Presbyterian outlook, on the other hand, is more encouraging, and the Roman Catholics have lived up to their previous annual record of religious extension. Of Methodist activity *The Transcript* says:

"The singular exception to the rule that religious progress seems hardest in financially prosperous years are Methodists North and South. The raising of $15,000,000 by the former and $1,500,000 by the latter, a total of $16,500,000, is the most gigantic thing of its kind any religious body, Protestant or Catholic, ever achieved. It is true that the raising of it has injured some other Methodist interests, notably the income of the Missionary Society, but allowing for the falling-off in that direction, and allowing also for some loss in other Methodist benevolences, it remains that Methodists have defied conditions, and, out of a body of communicants far less well-to-do than any others, have distanced all records at money raising. And to their credit, it would be unjust not to add, they have employed methods that are, in the main, unexceptionable, and they have raised the large sum in such manner as leaves Methodism in better mood for further giving than it ever was in before. Furthermore, the spiritual advantage to the denomination is already considerable in membership accessions, and indications point to even larger growth."

The following table is given, showing the income during 1901 of the six principal Protestant bodies. "The figures show," says *The Transcript*, "either that there has been a falling-off of income or that barely old figures have been maintained":

Baptist	$12,575,000
Congregational	7,350,000
Episcopal	14,856,000
Lutheran	8,100,000
Methodist	18,951,000
Presbyterian	16,338,000

The lack of more generous contributions for religious work does not seem to have been accompanied by a decline in church attendance. On the contrary, such attendance is reported quite up to the average and the proportion of men steadily increases. Evangelistic work, however, has made an unsatisfactory showing. *The Transcript* declares:

"The year 1901 being the opening of a new century, several interdenominational efforts were put forth for large accessions to the churches. Professional evangelists, who have been going through a period of hard times during the last half-dozen years, swarmed out in vast numbers. Great spiritual revivals were planned, some of them with very ambitious names. The simultaneous missions of London and the English provinces were studied and patterned after. Enthusiasts spent thousands of dollars in literature. But the revival refused to come. In not one principal city was there anything like a spiritual awakening such as has often come in the same cities in previous years. Even Philadelphia was not aroused as it had been. The evangelists found nothing to do, and they are at present as employmentless as walking delegates since the recent appointment of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation. Accessions to church-membership averaged well during the year, but spiritual awakening of the sort sought there was none. And there are now few signs of any this winter. Evangelists have recently held a meeting, and have, for the sixth or seventh annual time, voted it necessary to find other employment pending further developments."

One of the most striking features in the religious work of 1901 was the advance of Protestant missionary effort in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. There have also been some interesting ecclesiastical tendencies, of which *The Transcript* says:

"Among all religious bodies there is marked effort to give greater dignity to public worship. So well defined is this that Episcopalians, Lutherans, Moravians, and others with liturgies are fast losing their distinctiveness. Vested choirs have increased rapidly in number among Methodists and Lutherans. Churches built new have been far more ecclesiastical in architecture without and within than formerly. The week of prayer in January is giving way to observance of Holy Week. Easter is observed everywhere, and many churches keep Lent that never kept it before. Daily noon-hour services in business quarters, sometimes in halls, but oftener in down-town churches, are increasing in all cities. At the same time the advanced people have received during the year a distinct setback. This was shown most emphatically in the Episcopal convention in San Francisco in October. There the so-called 'Catholic' party cut practically no figure at all, and in many dioceses once strong, 'Catholics' are now either weak or have almost disappeared."

IS SOCIALISM ANTICHRISTIAN?

THE Pope's encyclical on Socialism last year, taken in conjunction with the increasing importance of the Social Democratic Party as a political factor in Germany and the prominent part played by the Socialists in the anticlerical legislation of France, gives constant interest to the whole question involved in the relation of Socialism to Christianity. In spite of the comparative weakness of the Socialist movement in this country, there are signs that this subject is deemed not unimportant even in the United States. Archbishop Corrigan's recent sermons against Socialism, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, have been widely quoted and approved in the Roman Catholic press. The Archbishop took the ground that Socialism is fundamentally antichristian, and that its progress is fraught with danger to the Roman Catholic Church. "There is not a single leader among the Socialists who is a Christian," he said; "they are either agnostics or antichristian. Their maxim is not Christian. It simply tends to the development of material prosperity. Religion is left out of the Socialistic creed altogether." Against these sweeping statements a protest has been entered by Father McGrady, a Socialist priest of Bellevue, Ky., who, in the course of a "reply" to the Archbishop's attack, printed in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, declares:

"The Archbishop says that Socialism is antichristian in its spirit, and that the great leaders of Socialism are antichristian. To this it can be replied that the great leaders of science to-day are antichristian, but that does not make science antichristian. St. John Chrysostom, St. Ambrose, St. Basil, St. Gregory the Great, first Pope of the name; in fact, all the early fathers, together with Baron von Ketteler, Archbishop of Mamerce, denounced the right of private capital, and I presume that His Grace of New York would not call these heroes of the church antichristian.

"Under Socialism religion will conquer the globe, education will expand, and science will dazzle the world with its glittering sheen."

The Rev. R. Heber Newton writes a lengthy letter to the New York *Times* (December 22) to sustain the same conclusion, contending that Socialism, in its broad lines, "aspires to a higher ethical order, a more truly spiritual order, a more essentially religious order." He continues:

"As for the leaders of Socialism being nearly all rationalists

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and atheists, let it be confessed sadly that too many of them are such. But it may be much pondered by ecclesiastics whether the attitude of the Christian Church, as exemplified in the sermon of Archbishop Corrigan, is not largely responsible for the infidelity of Socialistic leaders. Surely, however, hosts of Socialists are not infidels or atheists. Does the Archbishop know nothing of Christian Socialism, even within the bosom of the Catholic Church?

"If certain whispers which have come to my ears be correct, this sermon of the Archbishop is the sign of a preconcerted movement within the Catholic Church in our country against Socialism. For one, I trust devoutly that this is not the case. A stanch Protestant myself, I should grieve deeply to see the great Church of Rome arraying itself in a hostile attitude toward a movement having such moral ideals. In this case there will most likely be a great increase of 'rationalists and atheists.'

"For one, I am certain of the ultimate victory of the Socialistic ideal, in some nobler form of our industrial order—which may be very far from the Socialists' dream of the future state—just because I believe that the moral law is the heart of the universe, that the power back of evolution is a power making for righteousness, that when God's will is done upon the earth it will do away with needless poverty and its sufferings and temptations. Therefore, for one, I grieve when an eminent prelate seems to array the Christian Church against the efforts of men who are seeking to lead on our society toward something more just, more human, more brotherly—that is, more Christian."

An interesting side-light is thrown on these views by a series of three articles on "Paganism and Christianity," from the pens of representative Socialists, that have recently appeared in the pages of *The International Socialist Review* (Chicago). "Julian," the first of the three writers, frankly confesses his belief that Socialism will sweep out of existence the "theological cobwebs" of Christianity. "Christianity," he says, has served its purpose as a social factor. Its precepts were designed for a society of masters and slaves, of rich and poor, and they contemplate the perpetuity of such a system. True Christianity would be impossible in a social system where none of the virtues of patience and submission on one side, and generosity and mercy on the other, could be practised." Under Socialism, adds Robert Rives La Monte, in a succeeding issue of *The Review*, equality of opportunity and the dominant sense of human solidarity would make brotherhood and fellowship the keynote of religion; and he thinks it by no means impossible that Christianity itself may come to be interpreted in these terms. "Is it a mere fanciful dream," he asks, "to look forward to the day when the most solemn rite of Christianity, the Holy Communion, shall be transformed into a banquet of brothers, ringing the globe in its embrace, joyously marking their sense of human oneness by this catholic feast of fellowship in honor of the Christ who first taught and lived the life of fellowship?" The Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, dissenting from the views of both of the writers quoted, thinks that Socialism makes a great mistake in "loading itself up with the unnecessary proposition that it is materialistic, atheistic, and antichristian." "Socialism," he says, "and all it will mean, is but a part of a greater whole; it is but part, in our time an all-important part, of that complete meaning to human life which I either read out of, or read into, the life and teaching of Jesus."

George D. Herron makes a contribution to the discussion in an article published in the London *Social Democrat* and *Wilshire's Magazine* (Toronto). He says:

"Jesus was not a Socialist, and he came long before any scientific approach to society was possible; but he has left to the world a communistic spirit of matchless strength and masterly sweetness. The Socialist movement will receive this spirit and welcome this strength and power, while rejecting the traditions and authority of Christianity. Indeed, Socialism will have to be realized before the ideals of Jesus can be clearly discerned and considered.

"Socialism will have its religion, or rather it will become a religion. But it will be a religion of the manifest facts and forces of life. Out of the selected experiences of the race and the individual will the cooperative commonwealth appropriate what is best as its philosophy and practise of life. For, after all, religion is simply the interpretation of life; and we shall have a pure and undefiled religion when we have our common human life interpreted so that we may each cooperate with the best that is in it. It is out of the common labor and struggle of the world that the soul's integrity and freedom have really come, and not out of its religious systems. Life has always been its own savior and healer, its own lord and law, its own power and revival; and when we learn to freely look at life and trust it, we shall walk in that vision for which the prophets have sought."

RELIGIOUS LIFE AMONG THE NEGROES.

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT, who recently undertook at the request of the New York *Outlook* an investigation into some unusual phases of religious life in America, has been studying religious tendencies among the negroes, with the purpose of discovering (1) in what direction the best in the negroes' religious life is developing, and (2) what relation the Southern white people assume toward negro religion. In this quest, Mr. Abbott visited many Southern cities and churches, and talked with religious leaders of both races. He says:

"In the cities of the South the great mass of negroes flock together in huge churches which often number two or three thousand members each. The chief service on Sunday is held in the evening, when the colored people are free from their work, which is largely menial. One Sunday evening in Charleston, S. C., I attended service at one of these churches. The church was Methodist. The building was crowded. The congregation was singing a hymn as I entered. Beneath the quavering appoggiaturas that rose and fell at the pleasure of individuals in all parts of the congregation, like the spray from waves dashing over shoals, I recognized with difficulty an old familiar psalm tune. An aged 'mammy' in a pew ahead of me was swaying back and forth, with her eyes half closed. Here and there throughout the congregation others were swaying in the same rhythmic fashion. The hymn was ended; the excitement was only begun. On the platform were half a dozen negro ministers. One came forward and offered prayer. More and more fervent he became; more and more he pounded the pulpit. Inarticulate cries and shrieks rose from the pews. The prayer ended, then came the first of the collections; there were three before the end of the service. Another minister preached the sermon. He began colloquially, referring a great deal to himself. Then he urged certain moral precepts. Before long he was as wrought up as his audience; and finally, with hoarse and screaming voice, he described in imagination his progress across Jordan, up the golden streets, straight to where in the center on one throne sat the Father, to his right on another sat the Son, and to the left on still another sat the Holy Ghost, whereupon, with a shout, 'I'm here at last,' he cast himself upon the very throne itself—not merely in imagination, for, amid the frenzy of the audience, he flung himself into one of the pulpit chairs with his legs crossed wildly in the air."

Against this picture, however, must be set another, in which Mr. Abbott portrays religious conditions in Tougaloo, Miss., the seat of a negro university. He declares:

"In that country community, where still negroes ask of their Northern teachers assurance that the earth is not round in order to keep their faith in the Bible that speaks of the 'corners of the earth,' where still many negroes, young and old, are strongly confirmed in their belief that before getting religion a person must feel the devil depart from some one or other definite part of his anatomy, where still a young negro man recently did not know it was wrong for his pastor to have two wives, I attended services in two colored churches, both Baptist. In each the service was perfectly orderly and devout. The preacher in one church, with rich negro dialect, made a very thoughtful and appealing address. The course of his thought was something like this: God is love. If you are a Christian and have religion, you have God in your heart; therefore you have love in your heart. But if you love one another you would not be dishonest; we

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could trust you with our daughters and our wives. The colored people need to love one another, especially because they have no leaders. In the other church the sermon, evidently on Job, was drawing to a close. The 'elder' was indicating from the experience of the man of Uz that Christians were not free from the attacks of Satan."

The real problem in negro religious development, observes the writer, lies in the conversion of mere religious emotion, in many cases utterly unrelated to conduct, into serious religious feeling, and the most hopeful factor in working out this change is found in the younger negro element. "Almost all the negro churches," he says, "give evidence of two factors: one, the old-style darkey whose religion is of the hallelujah order; the other, the younger generation who are ashamed of these emotional outbreaks. The younger element is, of course, finally going to control." An attempt has been made by High Church Episcopalians and Roman Catholics to guide the religious emotions of the negro into worthier channels by means of elaborate services, with incense, lights, and music directed to moral ends; but Mr. Abbott thinks that these methods have attracted, in the main, the more ignorant negroes, and that a serious religious appeal exerts the most permanent and beneficial effect on negro character.

The attitude of Southern Christians toward the negro has already been fully treated in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 30), and the testimony presented by Mr. Abbott is in harmony with the views quoted in that article. The relation is probably summed up in the statement of a lady who told him: "Moral brotherhood is recognized, but not equality; the relation of helper to helped, but not the relation of reciprocity." Except in the Catholic churches of the South, negroes very rarely worship in the same churches with the whites, tho in some cases the ante-bellum custom of reserving one gallery for colored people is maintained. Mr. Abbott comments:

"Whatever intimacy there has been in the past between the races has been that growing out of the relation of servant to master. Wherever that relation has ceased the intimacy has disappeared. As a consequence the significant improvement in the religious life of the negroes is coming, like the rest of the kingdom of heaven, not with observation."

A SPIRITUALIST VIEW OF PRAYER.

A PROPOSAL to open Spiritualist conventions with prayer has aroused an interesting discussion on this subject in the Spiritualist journals. One correspondent (writing to *The Progressive Thinker*, Chicago) strongly opposes the suggestion, contending that prayer is utterly inconsistent with the philosophy of Spiritualism. Another writer to the same paper gives it as his opinion that "the omission of this spiritual and moral exercise has been one of the chief causes of weakness and inharmony in our gatherings, because prayer, rightly understood and practised, is the greatest source of moral and spiritual growth and strength—except it be the doing of good deeds." This conflict of opinion draws from *Light* (London) a statement as to what it considers should be the true attitude of Spiritualists toward prayer. It says:

"Invocation, rationally understood, is simply appeal, and a good Spiritualist should be the last to hesitate because the appeal is to an unseen presence. The 'orthodox' Protestant Christian, or, for the matter of that, the orthodox Mohammedan, is conventionally bound by a supernatural view of prayer. God is regarded as the sole object of it, and, by multitudes, prayer, addressed to any other being, is a kind of blasphemy. But the well-instructed Spiritualist ought to be far beyond that artificial and hindering idea. Said Tennyson:

> Speak to him then for he hears, and spirit with spirit can meet—
> Closer is he than breathing, and nearer than hands and feet. . . .

"'Speak to Him,' says Tennyson: and it may be difficult if we think of 'God'; but it ought not to be difficult if we think of teachers and friends who have received their great promotion: and, indeed, we have often thought that nothing would be more appropriate at public gatherings of Spiritualists than trustful and affectionate appeals to unseen helpers. It may be that we also are too fast held by old notions of the limitation of the object of 'prayer.' But if, instead of thinking of God, we think of trusted and beloved ones on the spirit-plane, every word of Tennyson's lines would apply: and to 'speak to him' might be the most natural and the most blessed thing in the world.

"And yet, even so, it might be a thoroughly bad thing to ask for interpositions or interferences, and it is very doubtful whether it is right to ask for anything outside of mental, emotional, and spiritual blessings: tho, as to this, judgment may rightly be suspended. But there surely can be no question that it can only be a good thing to ask for helpful spiritual influences, for a blending of sympathies, for an unfolding of gracious purposes and kindly thoughts, and we should have imagined that such an asking as that might have been highly appropriate and profitable at the opening of a national convention of Spiritualists—or anywhere else."

WHAT IS BABISM?

IT is probably not generally known that the Bab religion has quite a number of disciples in this country, among whom must be included men and women of more than ordinary culture. The best known of the American Babists is Miss Sarah J. Farmer, of Greenacre, Me., whose summer conferences for the study of comparative religion and economics have attracted representatives of many schools of thought. Mr. A. P. Dodge, the founder of *The New England Magazine*, is also a Babist and has recently published an exposition of his faith in book-form. He is the chairman of the Babist Society in New York, and is associated in this religious propaganda with Mr. W. Hooper Harris, the author of a newly issued book entitled "Lessons on the Behá Revelation."

Babism can be best described as a reformed Mohammedanism, and its prophets include Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Christ, Mohammed, and Behá'u'lláh. From an article by Mr. Kenneth R. Forbes in *Mind* (January) we condense the following account of the genesis of Babism:

"In the year 1844, one Ali Mohammad made his appearance in Persia as an independent religious and philosophic teacher. His exposition of the teachings of Mohammed was to the orthodox Mohammedan at least most novel and startling. He claimed to teach nothing new, but simply to restore to its original purity the teachings of the 'Prophet.' He called himself the 'Bab,' or 'Gate,' a forerunner of one greater than he—a prototype of John the Baptist, as it were. Six years after his death one of his foremost disciples, Behá'u'lláh, the 'Blessed Perfection,' declared himself to be 'him whom God should manifest," and was so recognized by the majority of the 'Babis.' For forty years he lived as the master and teacher of the 'Babis,' and was an object of the deepest veneration on the part of his disciples. In 1892 he died, and, according to a long existing understanding, his mantle of authority and leadership descended upon his son, Abbas Efendi, who is to-day living in Acre, Syria, the acknowledged 'Master' of all 'Babis,' whose numbers in Persia alone are now more than a million."

The leading tenets of the Babist faith are thus outlined:

"The Babist would have none forswear his own religion, but through the clearer revelations of the 'Blessed Perfection' understand the purity and inner meaning of that very religion, and eventually perceive the underlying unity of all religions. For this reason, the disciple of Behá'u'lláh does not care to be called a Babist, a Beháite, or a supporter of any 'ism,' but rather a 'believer' in the 'Persian Revelation.'

"Much in the utterances of Behá'u'lláh is in clear, unmistakable accord with New-Thought teachings. The idea of the indwelling and immanent God is plainly expressed in nearly all we have seen of his words. That the 'kingdom of heaven' is something to be attained here and now—that it is, in fact,

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'within'—is likewise evidently a fundamental principle among the 'believers.'

"That God has 'made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth,' Behá'u'lláh has expressed very beautifully in his own words:

'We desire but the good of the world and the happiness of nations; that all nations should become one in faith and all men as brothers; that the bonds of affection and unity between the sons of men should be strengthened; that diversity of religion should cease, and differences of race be annulled. . . . Let no man glory in this, that he loves his country; let him rather glory in this, that he loves his kind.'"

It should be added that the "Babis" enjoy an enviable reputation for truth and honesty,—qualities which, according to the writer, are "conspicuously lacking in the 'man of the street' in Persia."

"UNWRITTEN SAYINGS" OF CHRIST.

THE Gospels of the New Testament present but a scant account of the life of Jesus, and the Evangelists themselves recognize this fact. Luke begins the third Gospel with the statement that "many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us"; and John's closing words declare that if an attempt were made to chronicle all the doings of Christ, "even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written." Writing on this subject in *The Independent*, Prof. George H. Schodde, of Columbus, O., says:

"The accounts of what Jesus did and said were first orally and traditionally spread among the early Christians. Our written Gospels are comparatively late portions of the New-Testament literature, and on the whole are antedated by the Epistles, or many of them. It is for this reason that the New-Testament letters, altho a commentary and interpretation of the facts not contained in the canonical Gospels, practically contain no direct quotations from the permanent form which has been given to these facts by the Evangelists. . . . . .

"It is only natural to believe that of the many sayings of Christ that were current in the early church, and were not used by the four Evangelists, not a few should have found their way into the writings of the church fathers. Indeed, it would be surprising if such remnants of the living traditions of the church could not be discovered in patristic literature. The existence of such non-canonical sayings of the Lord is all the more certain because one of them at least is found in the Scriptures themselves—namely, in Acts xx. 35, where these words are expressly ascribed to Christ, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive,' and yet these are nowhere found in the written gospel records. It is supposed by many scholars that there are quite a number of such 'agrapha,' or unwritten sayings of the Lord, scattered throughout the Acts and the Epistles, as these writers would naturally, if possible, give Christ's teachings in Christ's own words, only that the fact that these are direct quotations is not given, and these sayings can not accordingly be recognized.

"There are found, however, scattered throughout the earliest literature of the church a goodly number of sayings expressly attributed to Christ, but not recorded by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John, and modern scholars, notably Hilgenfeld, Zahn, Netes, and Resch, have devoted close researches to their investigations."

From the work of the latest specialist in this line, Dr. Edwin Preusshen, the following "sayings" are selected, as being among those which are most likely to be authentic:

1. "Therefore says the Lord: 'Whosoever is near to me is near to fire; whosoever is far from me is far from the Kingdom of God.'" (Found in Greek in Didymus on Ps. lxxxviii. 8, and in a Latin translation in Origen, Homily on Jer. xx. 3.)

2. "On the same day he saw a man working on the Sabbath day, and he said to him: 'O, man! if thou knowest what thou art doing, thou art blessed. But if thou dost not know this, thou art accursed and a transgressor of the law.'" (Codex Bezæ to Luke vi. 4.)

3. "Listen unto the Lord who says: 'Be concerned for faith and hope, by which that love is born which is well disposed toward God and man, and which gives eternal life.'" (Marcarius, Hom. 37, 1.)

4. "He mentions as an example: 'Ask for that which is great, for then that which is small will be given unto you, and ask for heavenly things, and you will receive also the earthly.'" (Origen, 'De Orat.,' ii. 2; xiv. 1. Cf. Clemens Alex. "Stromata," 1. 24, 158, and often.)

5. "Quite correctly the Scriptures desire us to use dialectics in this way, and therefore they demand this of us: 'Become experienced money changers, who are able to reject the false coins and keep only the genuine.'" (Clemens Alex. 'Stromata,' 1, 28, 177. Cf. I Thess. iv. 21; Origen on Matth. xvii. 31, and frequently.) This is probably the most popular of the "agrapha."

6. "Jesus therefore said: 'For the sake of the weak I became weak, and for the sake of the hungry I suffered hunger, and for the sake of the thirsty I experienced thirst.'" (Origen on Matt. xiii. 2.)

7. "'If thou hast seen thy brother,' he said, 'thou hast seen thy God.'" (Clemens Alex. "Stromata," 1, 19, 94, and 2, 15, 70.)

8. "Again says the Lord: 'He who is wedded should not cast off his wife, and he who is not wedded should not marry.'" (Clemens Alex. "Stromata," 3, 15, 19.)

9. "But our Lord replied to the Apostles, when they asked him what was to be thought of the Jewish prophets, who had formerly made predictions concerning him, and now were thought still to believe in his coming: 'Ye have rejected the living reality, who was before you, and now you speak fables concerning the dead.' (Cf. Augustine, "Contra Adversarium," Ac., 2, 4, 14.)

Among the best known of the "Logia" of Jesus are the following, found in the Oxyrhynchus Papyri by Grenfell and Hunt:

1. "And see carefully that thou remove the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

2. "Jesus said: 'If ye do not fast in reference to the world, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of God; and if ye do not rest on the Sabbath day ye shall not see the Father.'

3. "Jesus said: 'I stood in the midst of the world, and appeared to them in the flesh and found them all drunken, and found none among them who were thirsty. And my soul is perplexed concerning the children of men, because they are blind in their hearts, and [do not look at their poverty].'

4. "Jesus said: 'Wherever there are people . . . there I am with him. Lift up the stone, you will find me there; split the wood, and I am there.'

5. "Jesus said: 'No prophet is welcome in his own country, and no physician tries to effect cures among his own acquaintances.'

6. "Jesus said: 'A city that is built on a high hill and is fortified can neither fall nor be hidden.'"

In view of the many literary finds that are being made in Egypt from the New Testament and the apostolic era, concludes Professor Schodde, it is not at all impossible that additional "agrapha" may yet be discovered in goodly numbers.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN *Association Men* (January) is chronicled the work that has been done during the past year by the Y. M. C. A. in cities, at railroad centers, in the United States army and navy, in colleges, and among the Indians and negroes. Fifteen railroad and twenty-three city Association Buildings were dedicated in 1901, and over $10,000,000 was spent in Association work.

THE London *Tablet* announces that the Pope has appointed a special pontifical commission to consider all questions connected with Biblical studies. Cardinal Parocchi, dean of the Sacred College, is president of the commission, and Cardinal Segna and Cardinal Vives of Tuto are assessors. There will also be eleven consultors chosen from different countries, and Catholic scholars throughout the world will be invited to contribute to the discussion.

THE successive election of Dr. George F. Moore, formerly of Andover Theological Seminary, and his brother, Edward C. Moore, a Congregational minister at Providence, R. I., both of them well-known orthodox Congregationalists, to chairs of theology in the Divinity School of Harvard, which has heretofore been regarded as a Unitarian theological seminary, is viewed by *The Outlook* as "one of the very significant events of our time" and emphasizes the broadening policy of President Eliot. The chair that is to be occupied by Dr. E. C. Moore has been for some time vacant in the university catalog, and his acceptance will mean the virtual creation of a new chair.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

IS THE BRITISH WORKMAN A BOTCHER?

THE laziness, incompetence, and dishonesty of the British workman are ruining not only himself but the industry of his country, according to the London *Times*. This newspaper has caused acrimonious debate throughout England by its series of editorials and special articles on what it terms a "crisis in British industry." We are told:

"A man who wants to do honest work is subjected to bullying and persecution; sometimes a foreman is compelled to dismiss a good workman because he is good, under penalty of seeing four or five hundred men refuse to work at all. Any man more capable or more willing than his fellows is a 'scab' or a 'blackleg' or something equally agreeable, and, if he persists in spite of petty persecution, he is fined by his union. If he does not pay the fines, he is ejected from the union, and all the money he has paid in as a provision for old age or sickness is confiscated. It is a perfectly monstrous state of the law that permits this, if, indeed, the law does permit it."

The state of affairs in the bricklaying trade is instanced as follows, being deemed representative of prevailing conditions in all lines:

"Thirty years ago, our correspondent states, and we believe accurately, a bricklayer would lay 1,000 to 1,200 bricks in a day. In America, we are given to understand, the figure is even higher. Now, by an unwritten but mercilessly enforced trade-union law, a man must not lay more than 400, and, if he works for the London County Council—that is to say, for the ratepayers—he must not lay more than 330. Our correspondent quotes a case of a building put up for the school board, in which the average output of the bricklayers was 70 bricks a day. Yet these are men receiving the highest current rate of wages, a rate very greatly in excess of what was paid when 1,000 bricks were laid per day."

English papers have taken the subject in hand very thoroughly. Here is the view of *The Standard* (London):

"There is no doubt of the extraordinary success with which the American iron and steel manufacturers are pushing us, not merely in neutral markets, but in those that may be called our own. In machinery, in tools of all kinds, in locomotives, railway bridges, and constructional work, the competition is constantly growing more formidable. Nor are the reasons for this Transatlantic success a mystery. Any number of competent observers have recently examined the fact, and drawn the obvious moral. The American workman is better paid than our own, but he is worth the money. He works with greater steadiness and superior intelligence, and his trade-unions have not yet persuaded him that it is either wise or honest to restrict the output. On the contrary, everybody in the United States labors with an earnestness that seems almost ferocious to the stranger from more leisured lands."

"In the case of the boiler-makers there is seen the old familiar resentment of new tools and machines such as are now universal in the United States," declares *The Outlook* (London), while *The Daily Mail* (London) quotes from a union man's card an order reading: "You are strictly cautioned not to outstep good rules by doing double the work you are required, and causing others to do the same, in order to gain a smile from your master." To which *The Daily News* (London) retorts:

"This is a foolish and a wicked rule, and reveals a policy as dangerous to the best interests of the country as it is shortsighted from the point of view of the men. It has been published by the correspondent as an operative rule of a union still in existence. But our special correspondent gives us the assurance that it has been dug out from a code of rules of a local builders' laborers' union in Yorkshire which has been defunct for more than thirty years. Assuming this to be the case, and that the rule belongs to the days when, regarded by the law as 'criminal conspiracies,' unions moved in secrecy, the public will know how to estimate at its true value an attack dependent in any degree upon such evidence."

Nor is this paper alone in defending the character of the British workman. *The Spectator* (London) thus concludes a friendly criticism:

"The way to bring the workmen to a better understanding of their own class interest is to convince them of the economical fallacy which underlies their present policy. Tho that process may be long, we believe that in the end it will do its work. What is most certain to stand in the way is the refusal to see that the error of the trade-unions is economical, not moral. Their desire to limit the amount of work done in a day is not the offspring of a love of idleness for idleness' sake. They want to keep as many as possible of their members employed, and they think that the way to do this will be to spread the work that has to be done over the largest number of workers. The means they take to secure their end are not the right ones; they will only prevent, so far as they have any influence, the natural development of the industry which is unfortunate enough to be subject to them. But the end itself is not an ignoble one, and we must frankly recognize this fact if we hope to get a hearing on the economical aspect of the question."

LORD ROSEBERY'S "GREAT" SPEECH.

ALL England awaited with unusual interest the long heralded Chesterfield speech of Lord Rosebery. The newspapers were much inconvenienced in reporting it owing to a storm which blew down the wires all over England. Lord Rosebery touched at length upon every important phase of the present political situation in Great Britain, his words being thus summarized by *The Standard* (London):

"In a speech which occupied two hours, he said his policy at home was to restore efficiency to Parliament, Administration, and the people. Abroad, he would seek to dispel the atmosphere of suspicion and hatred which had grown up under the present Government, and to restore things to the footing on which they were when the Liberal Government left office in 1895. He believed in the stern, efficient, vigorous prosecution of the war to its natural end, and he believed that its natural end was a regular peace and a regular settlement. Therefore, he should not be deaf to any overtures of peace that came from any responsible authority. If the Government that was now in Europe—that scattered and dejected ministry—could make any overtures of peace, directly or indirectly, to his Majesty's Government, if he were minister, he should not turn a deaf ear to them. He would grant just and most liberal terms, always excepting the closed and sealed question of incorporation. The Boers must know as well as any one that their independence was gone forever. If by any chance they deceived themselves upon this matter, and built on the foundation—the very crazy foundation—of a handful of men in this country who might hold out hopes that independence would be restored, they were a much less shrewd people than he took them for. The views he had expressed represented the best advice he could give, and what he could do to further it he would do. His services were, as they had always been, at the disposal of the country. He was aware his policy did not run on party lines, but it was not to party that he appealed. He appealed to the tribunal of public opinion and common sense."

Every imaginable criticism has been voiced in the English press, but opinion seems agreed that the value of the speech was academic rather than practical. Says the London *Times*:

"While we do not by any means agree in everything which Lord Rosebery has said, either in criticism of the present administration or in forecasting the future of domestic politics, or indeed in all the details of his policy for ending the war, his advice to the party he led a few years ago comes, we must acknowledge, as a wholesome breath of fresh air. It is in striking contrast to the commonplaces of ministerial apologists and of oppositionist trimmers, even leaving out of account the 'handful,' as Lord Rosebery calls them, of pro-Boers who still hold out the hope of independence to the objects of their disastrous patronage.

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The Liberal party has to regain its unity and, what is more, to regain the confidence of the country before it can again become an effective force in national politics. The advice which Lord Rosebery offered his former colleagues and followers a few months ago has been emphasized, as we pointed out yesterday, by recent events. He looks with hope to the fact that the Liberals are now freed altogether from the Irish alliance and its consequences, for the excellent reason that the Nationalists have repudiated insultingly any association with Liberalism and have openly ranged themselves with our enemies in the field. . . . The new Liberalism must be adapted to the ideas and the conditions of the present day and not to those of ten years ago, and, above all, those who propose to restore the party to its former influence must, Lord Rosebery emphatically urged, bear in mind President Roosevelt's warning, and, while they keep their eyes fixed on the stars, must remember that their feet are on the ground."

The tone of praise in these comments is echoed in the editorial columns of *The Daily Mail* (London) and *The Morning Leader* (London), the latter a Liberal paper, and the former more or less independent. The Conservative *Morning Post* (London) and the Liberal *Daily Chronicle* (London) are also a unit in praise of the speech, altho neutral as to its declarations of policy. But the Conservative *Standard* (London) says: "Lord Rosebery had better go back to his lonely furrow or his cabbage garden. There is no place for him in serious politics." The provincial papers throughout England are more partizan, the Liberal sheets praising the speech and the Conservative ones condemning it. Thus the Conservative *Yorkshire Post:*

"Lord Rosebery remains, in the words of *The Spectator*, merely 'a brilliant man who comments.' It is not by men of this kind that the work of the world is done, and until Lord Rosebery proves his capacity as a man of action and submits himself to analysis and the test of events as a practical leader and administrator harnessed to definite responsibilities, he may enjoy the admiration of the crowd for his brilliancy as a wit, but he will never acquire the confidence of that portion of the nation with whom statesmanship means the capacity to manage the solid interests of the country."

On the continent of Europe the speech has elicited sparing comment. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) says the effect of Rosebery's words must be left to time. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) says the Englishman might as well have undertaken to square the circle. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) praises the utterance highly, noting that it condemns Chamberlain. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) calls Rosebery England's coming man. The *Neue Freie Presse* notes that the English ex-Premier severs all connection with Irish home rule. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) sees nothing very practical in the speech, and the *Temps* (Paris) deems it "intangible."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHESTERFIELD HAMLET.

LORD R-S-B-RY (in leading rôle):

"The 'Party's' out of joint: O, cursed spite,
That ever I was 'asked' to set it right!"

—*Punch.*

CHILE'S DISPUTE WITH ARGENTINA.

THE strained relations between Chile and Argentina have attracted more attention in European papers than in those of this country, possibly because Great Britain will arbitrate the difficulty. The Argentine commissioner in London thus sums up the trouble in the London *Times:*

"Argentina and Chile have a boundary dispute as to the frontier at the summit of the main chain of the Cordillera. Differences have arisen between the Chilean commissioners and myself, and the question is now under arbitration of his Britannic Majesty since 1898, both countries having agreed, in that year, and again in 1900, to maintain the *status quo* till the arbitrator gives his award. Chile has, however, several times broken this engagement, and has lately made roads along the bank of the rivers flowing from the east of the Cordillera of the Andes, cutting it, toward the Pacific, constructed tunnels, large bridges, and built houses for the purpose of trade and settlements, among others; and all this at the east of the snowy summit claimed as the boundary line by Argentina, and approaching the Argentine settlements which Chile claims now as its territory."

This has drawn from the Chilean boundary commissioner in London a protest to *The Times*, in which he says:

"It is an incorrect statement of the question to say that 'Argentina and Chile have a boundary dispute as to the frontier at the

APPARENTLY CASUAL.

JOE: "Why dang me if it bain't Mr. Kruger—who'd a' thought it? I'd a' knawed ee anywhere!"

KRUGER: "To be sure now! if it bain't Joe! Yew bain't changed a bit!"

JOE: "Only to fancy us meetin' casual like and in the same public-'ouse too!"

KRUGER: "It's a Hact o' Providence, it is—an' nuthin' else!"

["Some of the greatest peaces, the greatest settlements in the world's history, have begun in an apparently casual meeting in a neutral inn."—LORD ROSEBERY, at Chesterfield, December 16, 1901.]

—*Westminster Gazette.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

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summit of the main chain of the Cordillera,' as Dr. Moreno puts it. He hides out of view the fact that the frontier line is defined in two boundary treaties by the principle of demarcation of the water-divide, in virtue of which Chile has persistently, since 1881, laid claim to the whole of the valleys draining into the Pacific."

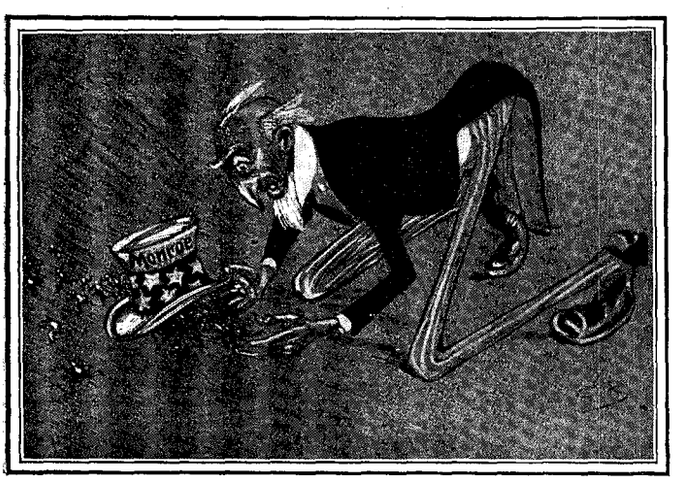
The newspapers of the Argentine republic have for some weeks been denouncing Chile's attitude. The *Nacion* (Buenos Ayres), the organ of the patriot and publicist General Mitre, says the situation is "serious" for the reason that Chile will not modify her demands in accordance with the proposals of the Argentine Government. The *Tribuna*, a newspaper in Buenos Ayres which is said to reflect the personal views of President Roca, declares:

"In view of the claims and conferences that have formed part of the proceedings almost up to this present hour, and of the allegations and suspicions that Argentina contemplated an invasion of the disputed territory, it is not to be tolerated that the Chileans exercise rights of sovereignty by constructing dams and fortifications in the disputed territory, and that, too, by stealth. The thing is unparalleled. This country hopes that Chile's usurpation will not delay a full and fair solution of the trouble."

To this the *Lei* (Santiago) replies that the Argentine insistence upon Chile's "duplicity" aggravates the situation. Says the Chilean organ:

"The enemies of Chile actively prosecute this work of making her out a nation of conquest and vainglory. It is proclaimed in Europe and America that we refuse to dwell in peace with our good and innocent neighbors, Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia. . . . It is said we have stolen into the disputed territory and made roads, dams, and bridges there. . . . But our purpose and our point of view are misrepresented. We should have in London, where the dispute is to be arbitrated, in New York, Paris, Berlin, and Rome, capable and trustworthy agents to outwit the propagandists of Peru and Argentina."

There are certain interests which seek to minimize the dispute, *The Chilean Times* (Valparaiso) saying:



HARD TO BRING THEM ALL UNDER ONE HAT.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"The three months' talkee-talkee in secret has not affected, for better or for worse, the relations between the Chilean and the Argentine governments. The cordial nature of these relations has not been disputed in the least. Nor have the arbitration proceedings been affected in any way. They have neither been accelerated nor retarded by the three-months' ponderous discussion with closed doors. They are following their natural course, and it may be taken for granted that they will continue to follow this course to the end of the chapter, undisturbed by any discussions that may be started for political ends in the Congress or in the press of either of the two countries which are parties to the treaty of arbitration."

The trouble is complicated by the Monroe Doctrine, according to the *Temps* (Paris), while the *Liberté* (Paris) asserts that the United States has much to gain by fomenting a war.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WOLF SCANDAL IN AUSTRIA.

"HERR WOLF, the noisiest of the Pan-Germans, has resigned his seat in the Reichsrath and the Lower Austrian Landtag, and undertaken not to reenter political life. His downfall resembles that of Parnell, only its circumstances are said to be a good deal worse." In these terms the London *Pilot* refers to the thunderbolt of scandal that has been discharged into the Austrian political turmoil. "The circumstances which have led to Herr Wolf's retirement," according to *The Daily News* (London), "need not be dwelt on." It proceeds:

"It is enough to say that they involved him in a duel—a bloodless one—three days ago, with Herr Seidel, a professor at an agricultural college in the provinces, and that Herr Seidel's wife is the daughter of Herr Tschan, one of Herr Wolf's most faithful supporters. Herr Wolf is himself married. His foremost position in the Reichsrath, as well as his attitude on certain questions, made it imperative that he should resign. His departure will not greatly perturb the Government, for whom he had long been a sharp thorn in the flesh. He will be succeeded in the leadership of the party by Herr Schönerer."

The purely spectacular features of the case make a powerful appeal to the editorial sensibilities of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which permits itself to say:

"Time was barely afforded to consider the purely political side of this affair. Eager curiosity had first to gratify itself upon the enticing personal circumstances. From the fatal love-affair which constituted the groundwork of this sensation, to that last dramatic scene in which George Schönerer, guardian of Pan-German club morals, thrust the sinner out of Paradise, everything was set off in variegated colors."

Herr Wolf's own organ, the *Ostdeutsche Rundschau*, which the fallen political leader now edits himself, merely announces his resignation, no comment whatever being added. The *Trautenauer Zeitung*, a Pan-German organ, is warmly on the side of Herr Wolf, remarking:

"Where honor is involved, Representative Wolf is more sensitive than other people. Indeed, it might be said that he is too sensitive. He resigned his seat, a thing that in similar circumstances would not have been done by any member of the other political groups. The step will not meet with the approval of his constituents. If Wolf really erred, in that he involved himself in forbidden, gallant relations with the wife of another, he at least gave the satisfaction that was demanded of him. He was ready to atone for the injury he did his friend. It is possible, however, that the overwrought imagination of a jealous husband conjured up that which had no existence. But it is an extraordinary notion that the matter has not been finally settled simply because the duel was a bloodless one."

That the Pan-German organization will remain true to Wolf seems to be the opinion of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) is impressed by the aggravating effect of the scandal upon the confusion already rampant in Austria's parliamentary crisis.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Sienkiewicz and the Polish School Children.—The illustrious author of "Quo Vadis," as already noted in these columns, recently addressed to a newspaper of Cracow an impassioned letter in which he denounced in no measured terms the interdiction of religious instruction in the Polish language in the schools of German Poland. A translation of this letter has been published by the *Éclair* (Paris). Sienkiewicz cites this judgment of Prussia as written by a German: "Since the time of Frederick II., and even before him, Prussian policy has been only an uninterrupted chain of crime, barbarous violence, perfidy, cringing to the Powers, violation of contract, breaking of pledges,

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hypocrisy!" Sienkiewicz adds: "This opinion is not that of foreigners alone; it is equally that of independent German historians. There is therefore nothing astonishing that such a condition of things should have brought about a perverting of the mental faculties and a degeneracy in the feelings of justice and truth; in short, the total disappearance of all moral sense, and that, in the general debasement, the school should become a place of torture, and the courts of justice, in their cowardice, blind instruments of ferocious instincts and brutal power." Sienkiewicz, according to the *Figaro*, asks that a public subscription be opened for the benefit of all those who have been sentenced to imprisonment, and thus reduced to abject poverty, and especially of the children, who, deprived of their parents, are left with no means of support. "If to have compassion for children," concludes the celebrated writer, "is enjoined upon all by the divine law, the Christian law, what is then our duty with regard to children in the condition of these? I herewith send the sum of two hundred crowns with which to buy food for the victims."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE ON THE SCHLEY CASE.

GENERAL interest in the Schley case has been aroused in Europe, according to the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which terms the affair "an intrigue on the part of Sampson's many hangers-on, he himself not being well disposed toward Schley either. The weaker party had to suffer in his reputation, his very seamanship being impugned in the conspiracy to sacrifice him to another." And the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"In a talk with Sampson, Schley said there was glory enough for all, and, modifying his own first report, he prepared a second report in which he made it appear that his commanding officer's ship had been within hailing distance of the fight and in position to influence the action of the opposed ships. This report went to the Navy Department and figured in the proceedings. Had Schley acted less nobly toward his opponent and had he held to his original report, he would not have been the object of the suspicions and calumnies that for two years past have made life a burden to him."

The finding of the court of inquiry probably settled nothing of importance and may only embitter the controversy, in the opinion of *The Standard* (London), which concludes thus:

"A new inquiry by Congress is talked of, but we trust it will be avoided. Even the advantage to be gained by uncovering the bureau intrigue that is supposed to have caused all the bitterness would not compensate for the waste of time and exacerbation of temper sure to be caused by proceedings in Congress. Our own history supplies an example of what it would mean in the parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of Admiral Mathews in the battle of Toulon in 1744. It is not a precedent to be followed. Silence or trial before a competent tribunal are the alternatives between which choice ought to be made. As the engagement at Santiago was fully successful, the former might very well be preferred. It is certainly a pity, both for the United States navy and the good name of the American people, that the credit gained in the battle has been dimmed by this angry squabble, and the revelation which it has made of the personal rivalries that form the seamy side of the war."

NAPLES, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

WHILE the municipal corruption of Naples pales into insignificance in comparison with that of New York, according to a recent article in the *Tribuna* (Rome), the city of New York is as white as snow when viewed beside Chicago. The accounts in the New York papers of the Saredo report, and the municipal elections resulting in the overthrow of the Camorra, "the Tammany of Naples" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 28), has inspired in the same paper a vigorous defense of the Queen of the Mediterranean:

"In this beautiful city exists no colossal trust, such as remains unpunished in avowed and shameless corruption, squandering economic resources in a great metropolis of three millions and a half of inhabitants for the benefit of a band of robbers, numbering thousands of wretched electors whose only object in belonging to it is to pocket a few dollars in return for casting their votes for Tammany's candidate. No, a hundred times, no! The worst men in Naples—and this embraces only a few daring individuals who succeed in imposing, under the protection of the government, upon the too credulous masses—the worst men in Naples, I repeat, are honest in comparison with the thieves of North America."

But the writer does not find Tammany Hall to be the only evil existing in New York: the condition of the police and the administration of justice are such that if he were to report the details of their corruption he would not be believed. He therefore refers the reader to William Stead, and lest the latter, too, be open to the charge of exaggeration and prejudice, to *The North American Review*. The administration of Chicago, he relates, is known to Europe through the celebrated publication of Stead: "If Christ came to Chicago." The worst scandals known in Italy would only provoke a smile in this city of wickedness and corruption; and, more than this, New York and Chicago are by no means exceptions in the United States. This the Italian writer attributes to the vesting of power and authority in the mayor rather than in the council. In short, he finds Naples infinitely better than New York, Chicago, or any other large city of North America. He notes, however, one good point:

"But the great republic remains a long way superior to us in one respect of capital importance: in the perfect liberty of speech and the press. . . . Dana, Durand, Stead, Frank Moss, and a thousand others are able to denounce the general baseness, actual or threatened, without running the risk of spending a year in prison. In the United States, private individuals make and publish the official investigations; in Italy, the truth may be published with impunity only when printed in an authorized report like that of Saredo. And wo be to him who should change so much as a comma of the official word!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE POPE EMBARRASSED.—The political and social agitation styling itself "Christian Democracy," and now spreading in continental Europe, has recently been deprecated by the Vatican organ *Osservatore Romano* (Rome). The zeal of these democrats, says the papal newspaper, leads them too far. But the fault is not theirs, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which asserts that the Vatican itself gave the movement impetus. "Now it proposes to hold the reins, whereas the youthful steeds it has set going are fired with Christian democracy. But their cavortings cause confusion in the Catholic camp."

THE BOERS AND LINCOLN.—The earlier period of our Civil War and the present confusion in English councils regarding the Boers are said, in London organs of the opposition, to afford a striking parallel. The assertion is made that Lincoln interfered at first with the Union generals and caused their defeat, and that Lord Salisbury is similarly interfering with the British commanders. *The Spectator* (London) denies the fact and scouts the inference. *The Times* (London) guardedly alludes to "the points of resemblance between a certain stage of the American Civil War and an analogous one in that which is now being slowly forced toward a termination in South Africa."

SECRETARY HAY AND OUR DIPLOMACY.—The speech made by Mr. Hay at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet is a guaranty of peace, according to the London *Times*, altho "there is a somewhat contemptuous glance at the angry criticism and wild speculations of the German and Austrian newspapers." The London *Standard* says Mr. Hay's words "will find a responsive echo here." The *Daily News* (London) asks "what could be better than Mr. Hay's frank, proud, but chivalrous statement of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy?" The London *Chronicle* says the problems of foreign policy "can not be solved by reassertions of the Monroe Doctrine." The *Volks-Zeitung* (Cologne) alludes to some of Mr. Hay's expressions as "braggadocio."

PRUSSIA'S PAUPER NOBILITY.—The aristocracy of the leading kingdom of Germany can with difficulty keep the wolf from the door, according to the *Temps* (Paris). This well-informed journal sees here an explanation of much that puzzles foreign observers in the present political situation in the Kaiser's domain. "As the great development of wealth in Germany dates only from a generation back, this nobility, which shares the contempt of all nobilities for business, has to depend upon public office (not very remunerative) or upon the rent of land. . . . But while the industrial and commercial world grew rich the country nobility saw itself decline. Land failed to yield sufficient to enable its owners to live in accordance with their rank in the German social scale. This fact is the origin of the movement to raise the tariff. There should be no misunderstanding in regard to this. The German Government faces a social rather than an economic problem. The Prussian nobility sees in the increase of the duties upon products of the soil the only means of augmenting the revenue from land and of escaping its own ruin."

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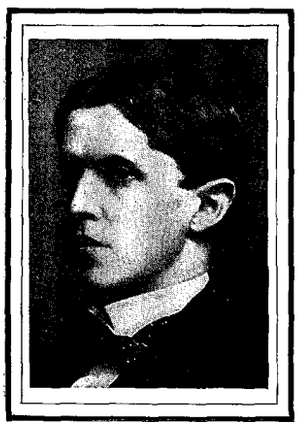
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A BOOK OF CONTRADICTIONS.

THE DEBATABLE LAND. By Arthur Colton. Cloth, 12mo, 312 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

MR. ARTHUR COLTON'S work has two qualities which should give him an appeal to two very different audiences. There is the charm of a rare style that should insure him notice from the few, and there is a certain human quality that should make his work interesting to the many. Altho he had published only one book before this fall, and that a book of short stories, he had already gained a little niche for himself, apart from the ordinary ruck of the younger generation of writers. He seemed to have all the qualities that go to make books of the highest class: a point of view of his own, a whimsical sense of humor that struck very deep, and last (what one so seldom finds in the books of the day that one forgets to look for it), style—a use of the English tongue that is melodious and unusual.



ARTHUR COLTON.

When it was announced that Mr. Colton would contribute to the twelve American novels series, published by Harper's, readers of his former work wondered if this writer of attractive short stories would be able to carry on through a novel the qualities of his other work.

"The Debatable Land" is a bewildering book. One seems to see in it an author in the making. A thousand different qualities and tendencies struggle with each other and quarrel and shriek through every page. The book opens with a few pages that are so full of melody, such a graceful bit of writing, that one exclaims to oneself: "Here at last is a great book." Then comes a discord, and throughout to the end of this very debatable story the strife between good and bad continues: artificial machine-made dialogs; descriptions that verge on perfection; sudden glimpses into the souls of the little personages of the story whom a moment before one had dismissed as marionettes; a gracefully turned aphorism followed by an immature cynicism; and a picture of a battle that is like a ghost battle, a picture as illusive as a symbolist's painting, a battle seen as by a man whose mind is heavy with fever, and who still has a gift of language. Yet unreal as this battle seems, mechanical as are the other parts of the description of warlike doings, the feeling of war-time throbs through certain parts of the book as insistantly as the beating of a heart.

The plot, stripped bare of unusual phraseology, is old and hackneyed and very slender. As a novel the book is very little; as a literary curiosity it is something; as a presage of good work of a high degree of personality it is much.

IN HIS PROPER COUNTRY.

THE FIREBRAND. By S. R. Crockett. Cloth, 5¾ x 7¾ in., 516 pp. Price $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

FROM the days when Lord Douglas, on his pilgimage to Jerusalem, where he was to deposit the heart of the Bruce, turned aside to take part in a little shindy with the Moors in Spain, that land of romance and adventure has possessed peculiar fascination for men of the roving Scottish blood. It is little wonder, therefore, to find the "new Scott," as Mr. S. R. Crockett has been called in his latest capacity as historical novelist, turning up with all the stock characters and accessories of his trade in the country which forms the most fitting background for their display.

S. R. CROCKETT.

The author has well chosen for the time of his action the period of the first Carlist rebellion in Spain, tho, unfortunately, it is not until late in the story that the historical setting is rendered clear to the mind of the reader. It is on page 245 that we are told for the first time of the reason for the civil conflict.

Two great Carlist leaders, Tomas Zumalacarregui and Ramon Cabrera, operating in their native mountains, had inflicted defeat on every Cristino general sent against them. It is here that Crockett brings his own particular puppets upon the stage of action. First we have an outlaw "El Sarria," who has been led to think that his wife has deceived him. He has, he supposes, assassinated her supposed lover. and slain, he also supposes, his own supposed friend, whom he had suspected of betraying him. One would imagine that there is opportunity enough in the resolving of all these unsettled points to satisfy any ordinary writer; but Crockett has the standard set by the great Sir Walter before his mind, as well as that of the creator of Othello. So he introduces the titular hero, "Rollo Blair of Blair Castle in the shire of Fife," known as "The Firebrand," who has come with his good sword "Killiecrankie" to carve his way to fame and fortune in war-distracted Spain. With two companions, John Mortimer, a broad caricature in the French manner of the English merchant, and M. Etienne de Saint Pierre, one of those impossible Frenchmen who are never found outside of British novels, "The Firebrand" joins the outlaw, El Sarria, in an expedition to kidnap the Queen-Regent and her daughter, the Queen of Spain. They first rescue these exalted personages, then take them to the Carlist camp, rescue them a second time, and finally land in the Cristino army, where all are properly rewarded.

Thrills abound throughout the narrative. In one place Rollo awaits execution as a traitor, smokes unconcernedly the last inch of his cigarette before the pointed guns of Carlist soldiers, and is rescued at the final second by his Spanish sweetheart riding in bareback with proofs of his loyalty. Again, she saves him from the torments of the Inquisition as he lies stretched on the rack.

The author of "The Raiders," if not of "The Stickit Minister," is at last "in his ain countree."

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. By James K. Hosmer, Ph.D., LL.D., Member of the Minnesota Historical Society, Author of Biographies of Young Sir Henry Vane, Samuel Adams, and Thomas Hutchinson. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 230 pp., illustrated. Price, $1.20 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

PROFESSOR HOSMER, whose studies in American history have won a conspicuous place in the national literature, brings to his present task a notable fitness and equipment. He has spent most of his life in or on the border of the region he describes, and his memory is charged with the events that mark its development, from the administration of Van Buren to that of Roosevelt. He has traversed the great basin from the mouth of the river to northern Minnesota, and has had informing experience of the aboriginal peoples, as well as of the races which have displaced them. The book is timely. The centenary of the Louisiana purchase is at hand, and the Mississippi Valley is about to become politically complete, the last unorganized fragment of its area being about to receive (it is supposed) a formal constitution.

JAMES K. HOSMER.

Starting from the prehistoric valley, the author considers briefly the antiquity of man in that vast basin, the primitive aboriginal life, the "long house," and the clan, sachems and chiefs and councils, communal customs, totems and wampums—and the Mound-builders. Then come the Spaniards—Pineda and Narvaez and Esteraneco ("Little Steve"), the first negro to find a foothold in a region where the two races were to dwell together in a conjunction so fateful to both; and Coronado, sagacious and intrepid pioneer; and finally the disaster of De Soto, and the exhaustion of the colonizing energy of Spain.

Mr. Hosmer's relation of the advance of the French from the north is marked by conditions and incidents eminently picturesque and dramatic. It is the romance of Jean Nicolet, and Marquette, and La Salle, of the discovery of the Ohio and the naming of Louisiana, and the founding, by Iberville, of New Orleans.

And then the inevitable—the advance of the Anglo-Saxon from the east, Walker at Cumberland Gap, the defeat of Braddock, the seizure of the Ohio Valley, the cession by France to Spain of western Louisiana and New Orleans; and, later on, the Revolution in the Mississippi Valley, the evolution of Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clarke, the portent of the school and the camp-meeting.

It is then not long to 1803, when the First Consul, grasping at imperial supremacy, resolved to sell Louisiana to the Americans, in order to strengthen the hands of a power already commissioned to challenge British arrogance. And so, with his first imperial nod, he doubled the area of the United States. Such an accession had never been contemplated, and was even regarded with embarrassment and alarm.

With unexampled rapidity all that teeming region has been occupied and held by a robust and resolute race, alert and vigorous. "It is reasonable to say," says Mr. Hosmer, "that the great West, the America beyond the Mississippi, is the creature of the locomotive." What ships did for old Greece, railroads have done for the later state; and in the management of their complex machinery, the control of their intricate affairs, a higher type of man has been demanded, and developed—a man more judicious, vigilant, alert, circumspect, resourceful, punctual, than were his progenitors.

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IN BOHEMIA'S HAUNTS.

UNDER THE SKYLIGHTS. By Henry B. Fuller. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 382 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THERE is a gust of Western ozone in this work by an author who established his reputation by "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani" and "The Cliff Dwellers." In this book he gives a vigorous picture of art and the Bohemian atmosphere in which its devotees exist "Under the Skylights" of studios in an unnamed Western city.

HENRY B. FULLER.

There are two long stories and one short one, of which "Little O'Grady *vs.* The Grindstone" is very much the best.

In the first story, "The Downfall of Abner Joyce"—a young author radically at variance with Browning's "God's in his heaven—All's right with the world"—has made a hit with a book entitled "This Weary World," which comprised twelve short stories, "twelve clods of earth, as it were, from the very fields across which he himself, a farmer's boy, had once guided the plow." "Warmed by his own passionate sense of right, it [the soil] steamed incense-like aloft and cried to the blue skies for justice." The last sentence is a good "specimen brick" of Mr. Fuller's deliberately applied rhetoric. His sedate humor and conscious poise suggest Henry James, slightly occidentalized.

This crude, worthy Abner Joyce drifts into the city with a raw antagonism to "Society," clubs, liquid stimulants, and the "Unearned Increment," and soon gets in touch with a Bohemian set who practise art. His downfall under the blighting amenities of "Society" and love are conscientiously portrayed. His marriage to Medora Giles, sister of one of the Bohemian artists, finishes him quite as a rectifier of world evils.

Little O'Grady, in the second story, is delicious. He works in plastina, and bubbles over with fierce enthusiasm for his betters' work. He sizzles all the time with the most human Celtic emotionality. The "Grindstone" is a bank, whose new building offers unlimited possibilities for the decorative artist. How the hopes of the "Bunnies" are stirred; how they are miserably blasted by Philistinic consideration; how little O'Grady forces his way into the very council-chamber of the directors and delivers a huge piece of his incalescent mind to them, till he is thrown out; and how the one genius in the Bohemian crowd, finally, with the little Irishman's aid, marries a sweet girl, is extremely entertaining. Ignace Prochnow, this genius, is sharply and adequately etched. Yet one does not like him half as well as the ebullient little O'Grady. After all, novelists should lay to heart the truth that the noble human is the most compelling type they can create.

The last story is on the lower plane of extravagant satire on Art. A country bumpkin reads something about painting by a clerical dilettante, Dr. Gowdy, and forthwith devotes himself to making portraits of the squash! from which he derives much fame and coin.

Mr. Fuller's humor is quite his own. Like Henry James's, it "smells of the lamp," but his causticity is more robust. He knows human nature, and his character drawing has free but just lines.

HOW THE OTHER HALF ENDURES.

A GENTLEWOMAN OF THE SLUMS. By Annie Wakeman. Being the Autobiography of an Old Woman as Chronicled by Annie Wakeman. Cloth, 12mo, 303 pp. Price, $1.50. L. C. Page & Co.

THIS book with its tawdry binding and its unfortunate name is a remarkable book. It is not literature, it is a piece of life. It represents the point of view of a certain class of people who live in the slums, in a way that almost no other book has done before this.

Most books that deal with the somber lives of women of the lower classes, especially those women who have a certain refinement of nature, and through one reason or another have been brought to desperate want, have been written through the author's personality. Take "Esther Waters," for instance, a book very real and terrible, but terrible with malice aforethought. There is a voluntary bleakness in the manner in which Mr. Moore tells us of Esther's forlorn wanderings from place to place. The reader's soul is wrung with fear and pity, as the author intended it should be; and so in almost all similar tales, brutality is piled on brutality and suffering on suffering. "Go to," says the author, "now I will show how awful is the life of the very poor." In the "Gentlewoman of the Slums" there is no such attempt made to present a gloomy picture. The reader sees the life of the poor from the other side of the fence, that is to say, from the point of view of the poor themselves. The story is quite untinged by the personality of the writer. It reads as though Betty Dobbs had from time to time told the story of her life to the author, who had then made a literal transcription of it. There is no attempt at a plot or a dramatic climax of any kind. Betty Dobbs rambles on, branches off on irrelevant details, and the author even has the temerity to let her indulge in the pietisms of her class, in the phrases that are true enough to life but that border perilously near the "goody-good" of the Sunday-school book. Betty Dobbs has suffered all and more than Esther Waters did, but the utter absence of any spirit of revolt on the part of Betty is what marks this book as entirely different from all others dealing with the same subject. This very matter-of-fact tone will very likely hurt the popularity of the book. There is not enough shudder to it. The "harrowing details" are told so simply that one hardly notices how harrowing they are.

LIFE IN THE GHETTO.

IDYLS OF THE GASS. By Martha Wolfenstein. Cloth, 7⅛ x 5 in., 295 pp. Jewish Publication Society of America.

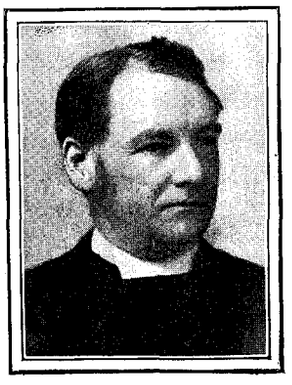
THE novelist nowadays is often a contributor to the budding science of sociology. Besides the interest of his plot he has often information to give as to modes of life and thought of out-of-the-way communities. These "Idyls of the Gass" (the "Gass" is the Judensgasse or Jews' street) subserve this purpose. Besides their intrinsic interest, they give a very full and attractive account of the life of the German Jews before culture and education broke down much of the older tradition. The mainstay of the Idyls is the character of Margam, the grandmother of the Ghetto; and an attractive study she makes, with her shrewdness and charity, and her pride in and love for her grandson Shimmelé. In such a book as this it is the atmosphere that counts, and Miss Wolfenstein has succeeded in giving the atmosphere of the old Jewish life with remarkable success. Her pictures, tho primarily intended for Jews, deserve to attract the Gentile world who have so much curiosity to enter into the inner feelings of the Chosen People.

MARTHA WOLFENSTEIN.

WILD ANIMALS HE HAS KNOWN.

YOUNG BARBARIANS. By Ian Maclaren. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7⅛ in., 318 pp. Price, $1.35 net. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THIS breezy chronicle of boy Scots at Muirstown Seminary will beget a kindlier glow of feeling for the Rev. John Watson in its readers, and make not a few of them smilingly wish they could hear that worthy divine preach a sermon! The note struck by Thomas Hughes in "School Days at Rugby," where Tom Brown has his immortal fight with "Slugger" Williams, is the keynote of the book.



IAN MACLAREN.

The "Young Barbarians" whom Byron speaks of as playing about the rugged consort of the Dying Gladiator could not have had more genial boy "cussedness" in them than the brood of Muirstown Seminary. The author, as if constrained to mild defense of such straight-from-the-shoulder dealing with his beloved theme, remarks: "It may be disappointing, but it remains a fact, that the human history of the ages is repeated in the individual, and the natural boy is a savage, with the aboriginal love of sport, hardy indifference to circumstances, stoical concealment of feelings, irrepressible passion for fighting, unfeigned admiration for strength, and slavish respect for the strong man. By and by he will be civilized and Christianized, and settle down, will become considerate, merciful, peaceable—will be concerned about his own boys having wet feet, and will preside at meetings for the prevention of cruelty to animals: but he has to go through his process of barbarism. During this Red Indian stage a philanthropist is not the ideal of the boy."

Every boy in Muirstown Seminary is of the Red Indian sort. They fight, play truant, cut up tricks in recitation hours, own Muirstown, and are rigorously birched by a wonderful born schoolmaster, Duncan MacKinnon, whom they only knew—and love—as "Bull Dog."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Greek Art."—T. W. Heermance. (A. W. Elson & Co.)

"Esoteric Christianity."—Annie Besant. (John Lane.)

"Esther Hills, Housemaid."—Caroline Parsons. (The Abbey Press.)

"How to Control Circumstances."—Ursula N. Gestefeld. (Gestefeld Publishing Company, $1.)

"The Diamond Necklace."—Frantz Funck-Brentano. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The Four Epochs of Woman's Life."—Anna M. Galbraith. (W. B. Saunders & Co.)

"The Methodist Year Book."—Edited by Stephen V. R. Ford. (Eaton & Mains, $0.10.)

"Moses and the Prophets."—Milton S. Terry. (Eaton & Mains, $1.)

"The True Thomas Jefferson."—Willian Eleroy Curtis. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2.)

"Sunlight and Shadows."—C. C. Dail. (Hudson, Kimberly Publishing Company.)

"Love's Itinerary."—J. C. Snaith. (D. Appleton & Co., paper, $0.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The War Spirit.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

He sat behind his roses and did wake
With careless hands those passions grim
That naught but War and Blood and Tears can slake,
And naught but years can dim.

So o'er their wine did Great Ones sit and nod,
Ordaining War—as it befell:
Men, drunk with drum and trumpet, talked of God,
And reeled down blood-washed roads to Hell.

—In December *Bookman*.

The Prison.

By ARTHUR SYMONS.

I an the prisoner of my love of you.
I pace my soul, as prisoned culprits do,
You stand like any jailer at the gate,
And I am fevered, chill, and desolate,
Weary with walking the damp dungeon-floor,
Cursing your name, and loving you the more
For crying curses. If I could but keep
Your thought away but just enough to sleep
One calm night through, I might enjoy the stars;
But now I see beyond my prison-bars,
Night and day, nothing; only iron rust,
And windows blackened over with wet dust.

While I was slumbering, half awake, I heard
A voice that spoke a little poisonous word,
Subtly against my ear; it said that all
These barred inventions are fantastical,
These four unfriendly walls I touch and see,
A wilful dream and no reality,
And that I need but waken to be free.
A cunning but a foolish voice! I know
Your walls are solid, stablished long ago,
Not for one only: here's name after name,
Carved on the stones: I'll add my name to them.

Outside, I hear, sometimes, far off yet loud,
A sound as of the voices of a crowd,
And hands that beat against a gate; I hear
Cries of revolt, and only these I fear.

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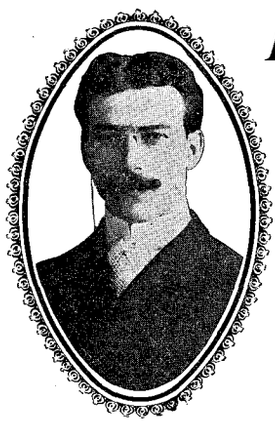

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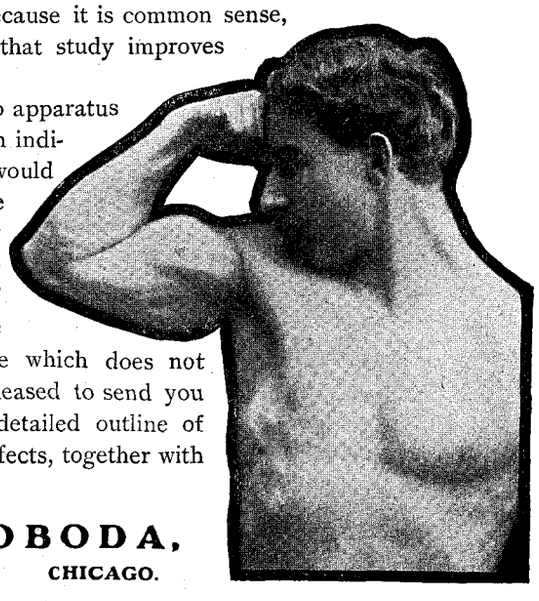

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'Tis you they strike at: what have I to do
With freedom, if 'tis liberty from you?
I am content with this unhappiness;
Why should the world, that has no soul to guess
The joy and miracle of my distress,
Strive to break in, and ravish me from pain,
That, being lost, I should seek out again?

O, I was friends once with the world, I went
The world's way, and was sunnily content
Only to be a pilgrim, and to roam
The gray dust and the flying-footed foam.
My heart knew not of bondage, I was full
Of young desire, the earth was beautiful.
And women's faces were a light that showed
The way at every turning of the road,
And I had never looked as deep as tears
Into a woman's heart.

Unthinkable years,
I loitered through with scarce returning feet,
And dreamed that only freedom could be sweet!
How, in my prison, I stand pitying
That gipsy leisure for an idle thing,
A memory not worth remembering!
I am alone now, miserable, bound
With chains that crawl behind me on the ground
Sleepless with hate and with the ache of thought,
My pride of triumph broken down and brought
Into a sullen quelled captivity:
Alas, I only fear to be set free!

—In London *Saturday Review.*

Resurgam.

By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

All silently, and soft as sleep,
The snow fell, flake on flake.

Slumber, spent Earth! and dream of flowers
Till spring-time bid you wake.

Again the deadened bough shall bend
With blooms of sweetest breath.

Oh miracles of miracles,
This life that follows death!

—In December *Harper's Magazine.*

The Storm.

By CHARLES ELMER JENNEY.

Hark to the sullen roar of the unbarred thunder;
Is there martyrs' blood to-night on th' arena's sand?
Black, black is the robe that the lightning rends asunder,
Like the reddened dagger's gleam in a Borgia's hand!
Fast, ah how fast the rain-drops come a-plashing,—
Tears that a thousand broken hearts lent flight!
The wrath Achilles roused the waves are lashing;
The wo of Babylon sobs in the wind to-night.

—In December *Lippincott's.*

PERSONALS.

The Only Colored Mayor in the United States.—Isaiah T. Montgomery, the wealthiest man in Mound Bayou, Miss., has the distinction of being the only colored mayor in the United States. In *Leslie's Weekly* (December 5) is a short description of his career:

"Mr. Montgomery came into prominence several months ago at the convention of colored men held in Chicago, where his views upon the negro ques-

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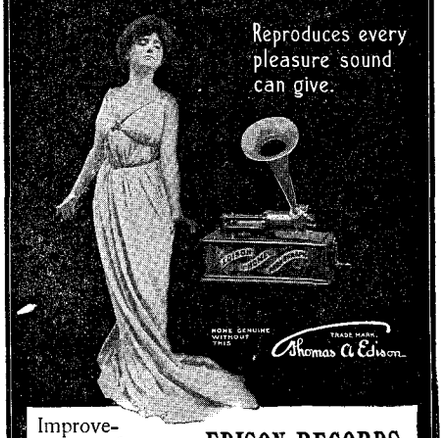

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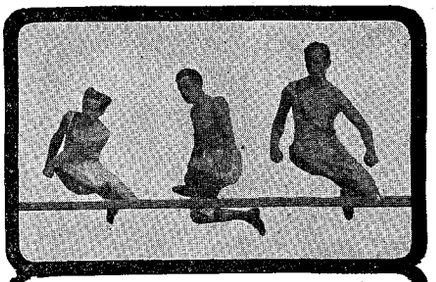

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tion elicited much admiration. His career has been one of unusual interest, as he was born a slave on the plantation of Jefferson Davis in Mississippi. Noticing the boy's brightness the late President of the Confederacy made of him a sort of body servant, and he was taught to read and write. With this start he practically educated himself, and when the slaves on the Davis plantation were liberated, Montgomery started north to earn his living. He accumulated a few thousand dollars and returned to Mississippi, conceived the idea of founding a town for the industrious members of his own race who could obtain work from the whites, and who were unsuccessful in working for themselves. He leased plots of ground which he had purchased at a low rental, with the result that negro families flocked to this portion of Mississippi from all portions of the Gulf States. To-day the town has a population of nearly 1,000, contains several important industries, as well as churches and schools. It is what might be called a one-man town, for the mayor has planned and carried out about everything of importance in it. It is the market for a section of the country fifty to seventy-five miles around it, and one of the most important railway stations on the Illinois Central."

Congressman Littlefield's Love of Horses.—When Charles E. Littlefield was a young lawyer, his first extravagance was the purchase of two horses which he drove in a span. He declares that if he ever falls he will 'fall like ancient Troy, ruined by a horse. Says *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia):

"The spectacle of a young lawyer riding in a narrow-seated buggy drawn by two robust horses impressed them in the same way as would the sight of an old lawyer smoking two cigars at one time. The Congressman still dashes over Knox County behind his two horses. 'When I go out to ride,' says he, 'I don't want to fool with hills. I want to keep going all the time.' This same trait applies to other activities of the Maine Congressman, as his Washington associates can now testify.

"Not long ago a local verse writer penned a poem in which the stalwart Congressman from the second Maine district was compared with a trotting-horse. He was held forth as 'going without blinders, not afraid of the cars,' and the poet enthusiastically declared that he didn't need a check-rein or bit or curb, and that where you left him there would you find him, for he would stand without hitching.

"This is said to be Congressman Littlefield's favorite bit of verse."

Calve's Chateau.—When Madame Calve was a child she wandered through the rugged country of Aveyron, in Southern France, and selected the château that she dreamed might one day be hers. In the fulness of time her dream was realized, and to-day she is the possessor of the historic Château of Cabrières. Writing of this beautiful country home in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), Mr. William Armstrong says:

"The château has been restored as she pictured it in her girlhood, and tho, perhaps, it is not furnished with the gilded splendor that early youth generally selects for its palaces, it is at any rate more appropriate.

"The place has an air of romance about it, in keeping with its medieval architecture, which recalls the days when troubadours sang their way through the country about Aveyron. It is perched like an eagle's nest, overlooking the beautiful gorge of Tarbes. The architecture is Roman, and the massive stone walls, that have outlived generations, are picturesquely battlemented.

"Madame Calvé is a very hospitable hostess. There are always guests in holiday time at the

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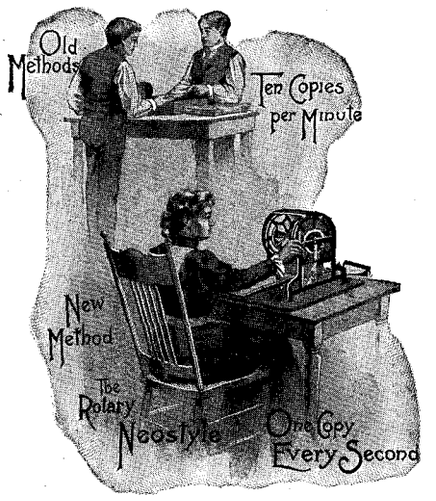

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château, and . r mother and sisters make their home there.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Long Way.—"It's a long way for a shilling," remarked cabby, looking sulkily at his proper fare.

"I know it is," said the lady quietly; "if it had not been I should have walked."—*Tit-Bits.*

Valued.—"She's not of any value to you, is she, Jim?"

"Well, 'a miss is as good as a mile'—a mile is four quarters—a dollar, at any rate."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Encouraging.—HE: "My train goes in fifteen minutes. Can you not give me one ray of hope before I leave you forever?"

SHE: "Er—that clock is half an hour fast."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Inconsistent.—OPTIMIST: "So you have nothing to be thankful for?"

PESSIMIST: "Not a deuced thing!"

OPTIMIST: "Well, such an habitual kicker as you ought to be thankful for that."—*Puck.*

A Cinch.—CASEY: "When did ye get th' face?"

DOOLEY: "Lasht noight!"

CASEY: "And pwhere?"

DOOLEY: "Sure, thot's a sacrit, Casey; ut's a cinch and too manny wud shpoil ut."—*Puck.*

Without Advertising, Too.—"Ah, good morning!" said the early bird to the worm. "Looking for a job?"

"That's what. Anything I can do for you?"

"Yes, you'll about fill the bill, I think."—*Harlem Life.*

Misery Loves Company.—"I'm sorry to see your crops so blighted, Wurzel," said the sympathizing friend to a farmer.

"Aye, it be a pity," replied old Wurzel. "But there's one comfort—neighbor Giles's are a bit worse!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Woman's Way.—When a man asks a woman to marry him she says:

1. "Don't be ridiculous!" 2. "Yes."

That is, she gives him good advice and straightway deprives him of the opportunity to follow it. —In December *Smart Set.*

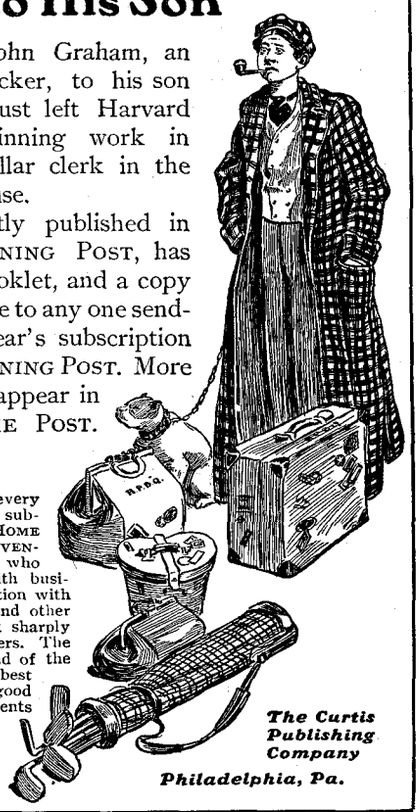
A Tale of Woe.—MRS. MCVICARS: "Aye, my Jennie's wee Johnny went wi' the Sabbath-skill's picnic, and he got awa doon by the wather-side and fell in, and they havena found his body yet."

MRS. PATERSON: "Oh, lost me! And he'd have his best claes on, tae."—*Moonshine.*

Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son

They are from John Graham, an old Chicago pork packer, to his son Pierrepont, who has just left Harvard College, and is beginning work in earnest as an eight-dollar clerk in the old man's packing-house.

This series, recently published in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, has been put into a little booklet, and a copy will be sent free of charge to any one sending one dollar for a year's subscription to THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. More of these letters are to appear in early numbers of THE POST.



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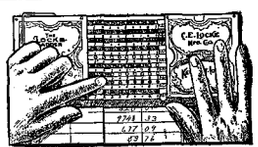

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JOHNNY: "What of it? See me spin this top! Do you reflect that, try as he may, no spider could spin this top?"—*Tit-Bits.*

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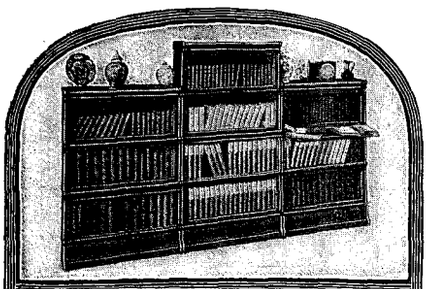

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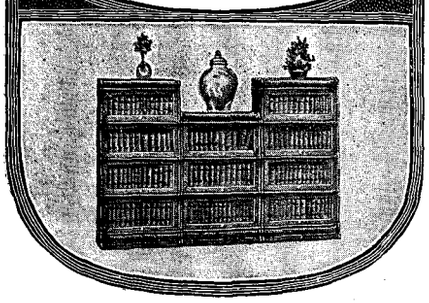

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

December 30.—Germany assures the United States Government that in enforcing her claim upon Venezuela she will scrupulously respect the Monroe Doctrine; the German cruiser *Gazelle* is ordered to Venezuelan waters.

January 2.—General Matos, with three hundred revolutionists, sail from Fort de France on the war-ship *Libertador*, to attack Venezuela and overthrow President Castro.

January 3.—It has been reported that the German chargé d'affaires at Caracas has handed President Castro a note, in which the German claims against Venezuela are clearly defined, and in which a limit of time has been set for Castro's answer. The sending of the note is not, it is said, to be considered as an ultimatum.

January 4.—Several Venezuelan vessels have put out to try and capture the war-ship *Libertador*.

SOUTH AFRICA.

December 30.—The full casualty list shows that the British lost 61 killed, 54 wounded, and 245 made prisoners at the Zeefontein fight; the latter being all received.

General Kitchener reports that since December 23 the Boer losses have been, 35 killed, 5 wounded, and 237 taken prisoners; these do not include De Wet's losses in his recent attacks.

January 5.—Six men of Scots Grays are killed and thirteen wounded by the Boers in ambush about forty miles east of Pretoria.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 1.—Emperor William requests Ambassador Andrew D. White to ask the President to permit his daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, to name the Kaiser's yacht being built in this country.

Exports to the United States from the Berlin district during 1901 reach 30,723,008 marks, the highest on record.

January 2.—A despatch from Vienna gives an unconfirmed report of the liberation of Miss Stone.

William Waldorf Astor gives King Edward a gift of £200,000 for a sanatorium for consumptives.

The eleventh congress of Russian naturalists opens at St. Petersburg with 3,000 persons in attendance.

January 3.—The Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company in Paris decides to offer the canal property and franchises to the

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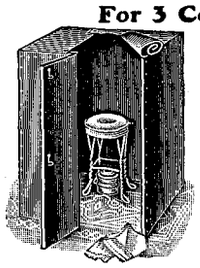

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United States at the price named by the Isthmian Commission, $40,000,000.

The strike situation at Barcelona is so alarming that large enforcements of troops have been concentrated in and about the city; the strikers number about 20,000.

January 4.—The Empress-Dowager of China issues an edict commanding that friendly relation with foreign ministers be at once resumed.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 30.—A new movement is made in the Northern Pacific matter by securing an injunction to prevent retirement of preferred stock.

The Navy Department decides to establish wireless telegraphy plants at Washington navy yard and at Annapolis.

December 31.—The Cabinet selects the International Banking Corporation as fiscal agent of the United States in China.

January 1.—President Roosevelt's New Year's reception is the most largely attended affair of the kind in many years, 8,000 people passing through the White House and shaking the President's hand.

The new city, county and borough officers of the city of New York assume office.

January 2.—Governor Crane of Massachusetts takes the oath of office.

The transport *Crook*, carrying troops to the Philippines, arrives at Port Said.

Jannary 4.—The Panama Canal Company's offer to sell its property and franchises for $40,000,000 is submitted to the President.

Heirs of Absalom Case are preparing to sue the city of Cleveland for an estate said to be worth about $70,000,000.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 1.—*Cuba:* General Estrada Palma and all the Nationalist candidates in Cuba are elected. General Palma is elected by a unanimous vote of the Electoral College.

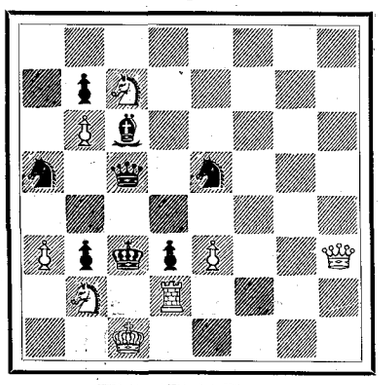
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

(*As Good as It's Old.*)

Problem 627.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 1pS5; 1Pb5; s1q1s3; 8; PpkpP2Q; 1S1R4; 2K5.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 628.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By A. R. HANN, Denton, Tex.

3K4; 3P3R; p2kb1p1; 2p2pSR; 1p1SQs2; 1P6; 3Bs3; 8.

White mates in two moves.

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agreeably surprise
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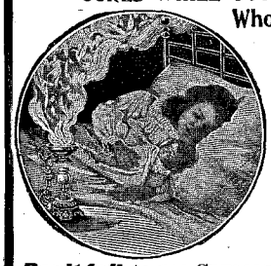

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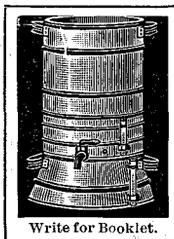

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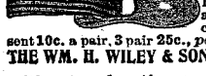

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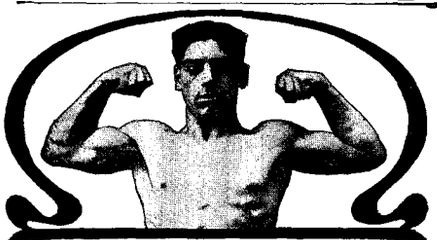

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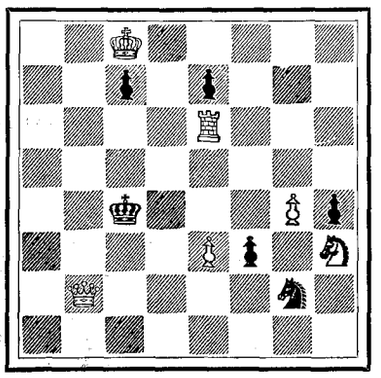
Problem 629.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By A. KNIGHT.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

2K5; 2p1p3; 4R3; 8; 2k3Pp; 4Pp1S; 1Q4s1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 619.

Key-move, Kt—Kt sq.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N.Y.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. W. Clark, Ransom, Mich.; B. C. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; F. M. Brown, New York City; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; C. T. Ohlinger, Pawtucket R. I.; O. S. Adams, *Democrat and Chronicle*, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; B. Colle, New York City.

Comments: "A good point, when P—B 6, but a bad dual. Economy is in one instance sacrificed to obtain a trifle more of variety"—H. W. B.; "Shows accuracy and skill"—The Rev. G. D.; "A beautiful conception"—A K.; "Beautiful mates"—J. G. L.; "Very fair for a Michigan problem"—J. H. L.; "Very pretty and attractive, but rather too easy to be counted first class"—S. M. M.; "An ingenious mate"—H. W. F.

In addition to those reported, O. C. B. got 616, 617, and 618; L. R., 614, 615, 616, 617, and 618; "Bonami," La., 609, 612, 614, 616, and 617; Dr. H. S., and B. Colle, New York City, 616.

In Problem 626, the black King is on K 5.

CONCERNING 620.

We owe an apology to our solvers, not so much for having published this problem, as for neglecting to give them a hint that it was more of a joker than a problem. Had we even imagined that it would have given our solvers so much trouble, we would not have published it, as we do not think it right to worry and perplex an honest solver by a trick. This is clearly a "trick" problem, as Black's defense consists in Castling. It would be very difficult for any one to demonstrate the fact that the black King or K R had not been moved; hence, as a problem, it gives as Black's special defense a move that can not be proved to be legal. Assuming that Black has the right to Castle, the key-move is Q—R 6.

Kolisch and Anderssen.

The fruitless discussion which agitated European Chess circles some thirty years ago concerning the relative strength of Kolisch and Anderssen is being revived once more, with still less probability of arriving at a definite conclusion, since both of these great masters are now dead. Anderssen's reputation rests upon his marvelous record of

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LIEBIG Company's Extract

OF BEEF. Odds are that he takes it gratefully and feels better after.

nearly half a century of triumphs and the fact of his having defeated Kolisch in their match of 1860-61 by the score of 9 to 8. Nevertheless, Kolisch was not in the zenith of his strength until six years later, when he won the Emperor's prize in Paris, at which time the depth and brilliancy of his play seemed to indicate that he was the greatest master of that period. As a specimen of the skill of these rival giants we select the following fine game from the match referred to, as possessing features characteristic of their different styles of play:

A BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

Evans Gambit.

BARON KOLISCH. *White.*	PROF. ANDERSSEN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P
5 P—B 3	B—R 4
6 P—Q 4	P x P
7 Castles	P x P
8 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3
9 P—K 5	Q—Kt 3
10 Kt x P	P—Q Kt 4

Subsequent to the time when this match was played, the continuation was 10.., K Kt—K 2; 11 B—R 3, Castles; 12 Q R—Q sq, P—Kt 4, etc., which is preferable to the counter attack at once.

11 Kt x P	R—Q Kt sq
12 Q—K 3	K Kt—K 2
13 Q—K 2	

Threatening to win the Q by Kt—R 4.

13	Q—R 4
14 B—R 3	B—Kt 2

There is no time for this. 14 Castles is preferable, altho, even the White would now have the better game. The continuation might have been 15 Kt x R P, etc.

15 Q R—Q sq	Kt—B 4
16 R x P!	

A good combination, which must have been thoroughly worked out before resorting to the sacrifice of a Rook, as the first involves further sacrifice.

16	K x R
17 P—K 6 ch!	K—B sq
18 P x P	B—R sq
19 Kt x P ch!	Kt x Kt
20 Q—K 6 ch	K—Q sq
21 R—Q sq ch	Kt—Q 3
22 R x Kt ch	P x R
23 Q x P ch	K—B sq
24 B—K 6 ch	K—Kt 2
25 B—Q 5 ch	Q x B
26 Q x Q ch	K—R 3

It will be found upon examination that any other line of play would have left White equally the advantage.

27 Q—B 4 ch	K—Kt 2
28 Q—K 4 ch	Kt—B 3
29 Kt—K 5	K—R 3
30 Q—B 4 ch	K—R 2
31 B—B 5 ch	R—Kt 3
32 B x R ch	B x B
33 Kt x Kt ch	B x Kt
34 Q x B	Resigns.

—Comments by Dr. Shapiro in *The Baltimore American.*

The "Bird Defense."

From La Strategie's Fourteenth Correspondence Tourney.

Ruy Lopez.

GUGLIELMETTI. *White.*	GASPARY. *Black.*	GUGLIELMETTI. *White.*	GASPARY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 P x Kt	B x P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	12 Kt—Q 2!	B—Kt 3
3 B—Q Kt 5	Kt—Q 5	13 Kt—B 4	Q—Q Kt 4
4 B—B 4	B—B 4	14 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q 3
5 Kt x P	Q—Kt 4	15 P—Q R 4	Q—Q 2
6 B x P ch	K—K 2	16 P—K 5!	P x P
7 Castles!	Q x Kt	17 Q—R 5	Q—B 4
8 B x Kt	R x B	18 B-Kt 5 ch	K—B sq
9 P—Q B 3	Kt—B 3	19 Kt x P	B—Q 2
10 P—Q 4	Kt x P	20 Q R-Q sq	Resigns.

LASKER and Janowski recently played two exhibition games in the Manchester (Eng.) Chess-club. The first game, an Evans, was won by Lasker. The second, a Bishop's Gambit, was drawn.

Does Not Disappoint.

The New Discovery for Catarrh Seems to Possess Remarkable Merit.

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Nasal catarrh generally leads to ulceration, in some cases to such an extent as to destroy the nose entirely and in many old cases of catarrh the bones of the head become diseased. Nasal catarrh gradually extends to the throat and bronchial tubes and very often to the stomach, causing that very obstinate trouble, catarrh of the stomach.

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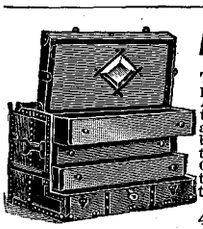

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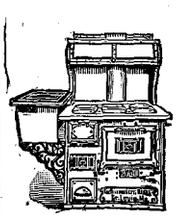

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2½ x 2½ yards, at	$3.75	4.00	4.75	5.25	6.00	7.00	9.75	12.75
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